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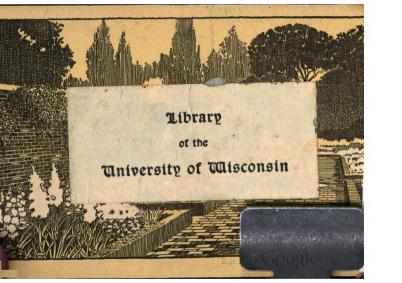
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Edited By LEONARD BARRON

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THE POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY

THE POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY SERIES

EDITED BY LEONARD BARRON

Vol. I.—GARDEN FLOWERS OF SPRING Vol. II.—GARDEN FLOWERS OF SUMMER Vol. III.—GARDEN FLOWERS OF AUTUMN Vol. IV.—FLOWERS OF WINTER, INDOORS AND OUT By Ellen Eddy Shaw By Ellen Eddy Shaw By Ellen Eddy Shaw

By Montague Free



THE POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY EDITED BY LEONARD BARRON

Popular Garden and House Plants in Four Volumes of the Seasons

GARDEN FLOWERS OF SUMMER

BY ELLEN EDDY SHAW
(Brooklyn Botanic Garden)

VOLUME II



ILLUSTRATED IN COLOUR

GARDEN CITY NEW YORK DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY 1917

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The illustrations in this series was preceded by the following artists: C. Vinton Bedell, Herbert Brown, D. A. Carpenter, Jane Donald, Mary E. Eaton, Abby Reed Hobgood, C. Hooper, L. E. Hubbell, Lou E. Hurst, E. M. Kittredge, Glenkora W. Ketchum, Maud H. Purdy, and E. Seymour.

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INTRODUCTION

TRANGELY enough the old-fashioned flowers and popular favourites of our gardens are not easily identified. There are books galore to help you to know the wild flowers, but nothing hitherto that has endeavoured to present in a popular manner and in colour the commonest flowers of the cultivated garden. This THE POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY is designed to accomplish. In making the choice of subjects to be included, the viewpoint has been always the popularity or common nature of the plant; the rare and unusual does not find a place. The set is divided into four volumes, approximately covering the seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The divisions are more or less arbitrary and to some degree unnatural as the one period overlaps into another at both ends. The spring volume is the most correctly grouped inasmuch as it is cognizant of the earliest flowering garden plants. The volume devoted to summer draws partly from the latest spring and from midsummer. Equally in the flowers of fall we have to include many favourites whose season of bloom extends through the latter part of summer. This may account



INTRODUCTION—Continued

for what at a casual glance may appear to the reader as an occasional anachronism. In the flowers and plants of winter the opportunity has been taken to include a great number of evergreens, because of the part they play in the winter garden outdoors, and at the same time, there are included a majority of the most commonly cultivated flowering plants under glass that are forced for the holiday seasons and which are commonly offered in the florists' stores. Some house plants are also included as being appropriately winter subjects when interest in the outdoor garden is at its lowest ebb.

THE POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY

ABRONIA

(Abronia umbellata)

Abronia or Sand Verbena is a common tender perennial growing freely on the Pacific Coast. I is a trailing plant growing from six to eighteen inches high and sending up Verbena-like flower clusters. The leaves and flower stalks are sent up in a little group from the nodes of the trailing stem. The leaves are quite thick, simple and opposite, and in each group one is much larger than the others. The flowers, like a Verbena, are in an umbel-like cluster, and the calvx looks as if it were the corolla-there is no corolla-with a long tube and border with five pink petal-like lobes. Abronia thrives in a sandy soil. It is well suited to culture in the rock garden or for using in hanging baskets. Treat this plant as an annual but start it early so as to get continuous summer bloom. The seeds have an outer bark which should be removed before planting them. There is a form, fragrans, having white flowers and blooming at night. A. umbellata, along the California beaches, forms masses of nice pink colour in the sands.





ABUTILON

(Abutilon pictum)

Abutilon or Flowering Maple is a house plant and a bedding plant as well. The low-growing and rather bushy varieties are best for outdoor beds. Abutilons grow to be about a foot and a half tall. The leaf is like a Maple leaf, five-lobed, the lobes being deep cut and pointed, the edges are serrated, and sometimes the leaf is variegated. The flower is very ornamental. It grows on a long stalk or peduncle which is four to six inches long. The flowers droop gracefully and are either red or orange. The petals are five in number and droop to almost hide the many stamens all massed together. A. pictum blooms freely both in the summer, outdoors, and in the winter, indoors. The plants should go into a bed which has a good sunny exposure. Any good garden soil will do. Keep the garden soil well cultivated. Pot up before frost for the window garden. In the spring, cuttings may be taken from the old plants and started in a bed or a box of sand. Abutilons may also be started from the seed in February.

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. POPINAC

(Acacia Farnesiana)

Acacia Farnesiana is a shrub of many names, being called Popinac, Opopanax, Cassie, and Husiache. Popinac may become ten feet in height although it may reach a height of only six feet. The word Acacia means a thorn or point and refers to the stipules which are often spiny. This is true in the case of Popinac which has stipules, often minute spines. The leaves are compound, made up of ten to twenty-five pairs of leaflets. The flowers in the spring are in large, globular heads, yellow and fragrant. The flowers are used in the manufacture of perfume and a new variety flowering twice a year has been discovered, which fact makes the plant valuable in the perfume industry. The fruit is a pod said to contain tannin. Acacias cannot stand any frost and so need winter protection in the North. The shrubs may be started from seed but it is better to buy young shrubs and set them in late summer or very early spring. Acacias like moisture and rich soil.





MILFOIL

(Achillea millefolium)

Milfoil or Yarrow is a common roadside weed, a variety of which, roseum, pink flowered, is cultivated sometimes. Yarrow grows to be from one to three feet high. The flower heads are in flat corymbs, with yellow disc flowers and white ray flowers The general appearance of the head is firm and solid rather than graceful. It has a rather rank odour peculiar to its kind. Milfoil blooms freely from June to October when the plant is once established. Since it flourishes in old pastures and along roadsides, it can easily be grown in any soil, but needs sunlight. Propagate in the spring by division of the roots which are in the form of a creeping rootstock. Two or three plants of this common weed are rather effective in the background of a nice tame garden. A. tomentosa is a dwarf species growing eight inches high and is excellent as a carpet plant in the rock garden or in poor soils where other plants will not grow.

ACONITE

(Aconitum Napellus)

True Monkshood, or Aconite, is a rather fine plant found more in old gardens than in modern ones. It is the plant from the root of which aconite comes. The root is harmful only when it is eaten, and if the plant is used, children should be warned concerning it. Aconite grows tall and stately, sometimes to a height of six feet. The leaves are very deeply cut. The flowers are blue, and in terminal racemes. Each flower is rather hood- or helmet-shaped, and reminds one of the Larkspur flower. Aconite blooms in June and July. The plants are well suited to the back of the border. They thrive in any good garden soil. Start the seeds indoors and transplant outdoors to stand about a foot to fifteen inches apart. Or seeds may be sown outdoors and the seedlings transplanted when they are about two inches high. Old plants may be divided in the spring or fall. Planted in the full sunlight, they thrive better than in part shade, where, however, the blossoms last longer. There are several varieties: album has flowers nearly white; bicolor blue and white, as also has versicolor.





GLAND BELLFLOWER

(Adenophora Lamarckii)

Gland Bellflowers are excellent little blue-flowered perennial plants to use in the border. They resemble and are closely allied to Campanulas. They grow to be from about a foot to a foot and a half high. The flowers are blue, nodding, and borne in racemes. It is not so easy to find blue flowers for our borders, so it is as well to try Gland Bellflowers. The plants like a rather rich, moist soil and may be put in the border or even in a rock garden. Gland Bellflowers do not like to be disturbed. Start them from seeds, indoors, in very early spring; transplant into the garden in May. Place them where they are to remain, allowing a foot of space each for growth. A. Potanini grows rather shrubby, has very light blue flowers, and grows to be two to three feet high. The Adenophoras are summer-blooming plants.

MOUNTAIN FRINGE

(Adlumia fungosa)

Mountain Fringe is known also as Climbing Fumitory and Alleghany Vine. It is a native vine and is found in the moist woods, climbing and tumbling over the brush and bushes. It is a biennial which will sower the first season but does not climb until the second year. It then climbs to a height of ten to fifteen feet by means of its young leafstalks. The leaves are once or thrice compound, and very delicate and of lacy appearance. The flowers are white or pinkish, drooping, and bearing a little resemblance to the Bleeding Heart. The flowers, which hang in panicles, appear in June. The seeds should be sown in the spring, in a damp, cool place; if desirable, plant them where they are to remain. The plants like moisture and part shade. It is not so commonly planted as many of our vines because it is not an excellent cover, nor is it effective by itself, but, when planted with a dense vine, it is quite levely by contrast. Often listed as A. cirrhosa.





AGAPANTHUS

(Agapanthus umbellatus)

In old gardens the Agapanthus Lily could often be seen growing in a tub- or vase-setting on the lawn or by the piazza. It is, to be sure, a greenhouse plant. Used as a tub plant it blooms in early summer. The flowers grow in umbels on a long flower stalk, the separate flowers being lily-like and a deep blue in colour. No one, having once seen it, could ever mistake the colour. There are white-flowered varieties but the blue-flowered one is to be preferred. Agapanthus umbellatus is called the Lily of the Nile, and African Lily. If used as a tub plant, it should be left dormant in a cool spot over winter. The roots may be divided in early spring and new plants started in pots or small tubs. If the roots are very old ones, soak them in water before dividing. Make the divisions with a sharp knife. Give Agapanthus plenty of water when it is in bloom.

AGERATUM

(Ageratum conyzoides)

Ageratum is that well-known layender-blue annual so often used for borders and for bedding. It grows to be from six inches to over two feet in height. We always think of the flowers as blue, but there are white and even rose-coloured varieties. The blue is a peculiar light layender shade and the general effect is of a fuzz over the whole flower head. Plant indoors in February. The seeds are fine, so plant only about a half inch deep. When the little plants are an inch high, prick out or transplant into another pot or box so that they stand three inches apart. Later transplant into the garden ten inches apart. Ageratum grows in full sunlight and in almost any garden soil. Plant the dwarf varieties for edgings and the taller ones for cutting. Little Blue Star grows only four inches high: space six inches apart. Tall Lavender Blue grows two feet high; each plant requires a foot of space. Ageratum is most satisfactory and needs scarcely any care. When the seeds are planted outdoors in May, one gets only a little very late bloom.





SWEET ALYSSUM

(Alyssum maritimum)

Sweet Alyssum is one of the beginner's favourites and one of the greatest blessings to any garden, for it covers bare spots, grows almost without care, and fills in anywhere and everywhere. It is a low-growing annual reaching a height of a foot. The seeds may be sown outdoors where the plants are to remain. Sow them about half an inch deep and about three inches apart. In six weeks the plants are in bloom. Sweet Alvssum is one of the best of border plants. If by midsummer it looks shabby, take a pair of scissors and cut to within three inches of the ground. Up they start again and bloom all over as fresh as if you had resown them. Sweet Alyssum remains blooming in the garden when almost everything else has succumbed to frost. Plants may be potted and brought indoors for winter bloom. If this is done, cut them back to about three inches from the ground, Sweet Alyssum may be used for window-box work and for pots. Carpet of Snow grows but four inches high. Lavender Gem has lavender flowers. Alyssum compactum Little Gem grows six inches high.

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WINGED AMMORIMIUM

(Ammobimium alatum)

Ammobimium is a Greek word meaning "living in the sand," which in itself explains what one may do with this little plant. It is a native of New South Wales and was introduced into England in 1823. It grows from one to three feet high and has a cottony winged stem. The stem leaves are small and look like wings. The flowers are in heads about an inch in diameter, the disc-flowers are yellow in colour and around the flower head are several rows of bracts which are white. The plant looks like an everlasting. It may be planted in any sandy soil, in the sun. It cannot stand moisture. One may raise Winged Ammobimium from the seeds, planting them indoors and transplanting into the garden in early May. Allow about eight inches of space between plants, which are rather sprawling in behaviour.





BASTARD INDIGO

(Amorpha fruticosa)

Bastard Indigo is a very attractive native shrub which may grow to twenty feet but is more often found to be only six or eight feet high. It is a strong fine shrub with a feathery compound foliage. The flowers-purple in colour-are borne in finger-like spikes, in June. The fruit is a pod, one- or twoseeded. Bastard Indigo is well suited for planting with small shrubs in a rather dry and sunny spot. It is quite useful because of this. The plants may be grown from layers, cuttings, or suckers, but are more often started from the seed. Amorpha canescens or the Lead Plant is a low shrub growing from one to three feet high only and bearing, in June, panicles of blue flowers. This is an excellent shrub for the rockery because of its low and compact habit of growth.

VIRGINIA CREEPER

(Ampelopsis quinquefolia)

Virginia Creeper or Woodbine is one of our most common and useful vines. It has many strong points. It is a native—very hardy and strong—a free, vigorous, high climber, growing in almost any soil. Virginia Creeper and its companion, Boston Ivy, are perhaps the best of all our vines, as covers. Virginia Creeper is known from its alternate, companion deaves with the five leaflet-like fingers of a hand. They turn wonderfully in the fall, the scarlets and deep crimsons being unsurpassed. The flowers are inconspicuous, greenish in colour, unnoticed and uncared for. The fruit—dark blue and almost the size of a small pea—comes in clusters.

The plants may be started from seeds and cuttings but most people buy the young plants two or three years old and place them early in the spring or fall. Cover over for the first winter or two; later, they need no cover. A. Engelmanni is a variety of the Virginia Creeper which clings by sucker discs and has very dense foliage.

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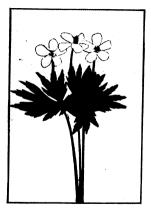
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ANEMONE

(Anemone pennsylvanica)

A. pennsylvanica or canadensis is one of our North American nemones which we find in woods and meadows. It grows to e from one to two feet in height. The stem is stout and hairy, he lower leaves are much-divided and toothed. The flowers re white, growing on long petioles. Anemone pennsylvanica looms in the summer. This Anemone makes a good wild garen plant. It thrives in any good garden soil and likes partial tade. The plants may be raised from seed started indoors, trily. Old plants may be divided.





SNOWDROP ANEMONE

(Anemone sylvestris)

The Anemones take a leading part in the spring bloom of the garden. Some of them are raised from tubers, others from rootstocks. The Snowdrop Anemone belongs in the latter class. It is a herbaceous plant growing about one foot high. In order to obtain flowers in Early Summer it must be planted the previous spring. The opening flowers resemble Snowdrops. Varieties grandiflora and flore pleno are, very lovely. The Snowdrop Anemone loves good soil and half shade, although it will grow in the sum. The Japanese Anemones are also favourites for spring bloom. The roots may be cut apart and divided for new stock.

GOLDEN MARGUERITE

(Anthemis tinctoria)

Golden Marguerite or Chamomile is a cousin of the ill-smelling weed called Mayweed. Chamomile is a perennial from Europe. Anthemis nobilis and not tinctoria, is the Chamomile of commerce. Golden Marguerite grows two feet high and starts blooming in May or June and continues until October. It is a fine plant for cutting. The flowers are Daisy-like with ray flowers yellow as well as the disc flowers. Plant in any soil in the full sunshine. They are fine plants for the border. Start seeds indoors in February or March; transplant to the garden in May, six inches apart. Later, thin out every other plant—old plants may be divided. The variety Kelwayi with fine-cut foliage is the best for cultivation. A. montana has white flowers, grows two feet high, and blooms from June to October. These plants are to be depended upon for good behaviour and constant bloom.





SNAPDRAGON

(Antirrhinum maius)

Snapdragons are well-known, popular flowers, both in the open garden and under glass. They are perennials, but in practice are usually treated as biennials. The first crop of bloom is the one most desired. The plants are hardy in the North if covered well during winter. Seeds may be sown early in frames and if transplanted will flower the same year. but generally for early bloom it is better to sow seeds in August or September, carrying over the young plants, transplant in a frame, and protecting with a light mulch of forest leaves. The fall-sown plants may also be transplanted in pots and taken indoors for flower during winter. There are many varieties, and seedsmen offer strains of various character and in different colours ranging from white to deep velvety crimson through the shades of yellow and pink. There are both tall and dwarf strains offered, varying from three to one foot. In favourable situations the Snapdragon will run wild. Plant in a wellcultivated soil and keep well watered.

GROUND NUT

(Apios tuberosa)

Ground Nut or Wild Bean is a native perennial vine found growing in low, moist places, but developing its flowers in the sunlight. It grows rapidly and makes a fine cover for a fence, wall, or unsightly place in the wild garden, or a cover plant in the rock garden. It grows to a length of eight feet and climbs naturally. The leaves are compound with five to seven leaflets. The flowers, coming in July and August, are in racemes, and range in colour from chocolate brown to a peculiar dull red. They are very sweet. The roots produce strings of tubers and from these the vine should be propagated rather than from seed. Plant the tubers four inches deep in rich, moist soil, putting from two to four in the same spot or hill. One thing to remember is this: it is a very quick-growing cover plant and will hide an old fence in no time.





BEAR'S EAR

(Arctotis grandis)

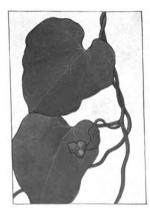
Arctotis is a lovely annual resembling the Daisy, brought here from South Africa. The foliage remains close to the ground while the flower stems shoot up to a height of fifteen inches. The leaves are bluish green in colour, with white hairs above and beneath. The flowers are of a startling porcelainwhite with the reverse side of the rays a steel-blue. The fruit is an achene covered with shaggy white bristles—hence the name Arctotis, or bear's ear. The seeds may be either sown early indoors and the plants set outdoors six inches apart, or planted directly in the open and thinned to six inches. Arctotis grows in any good garden soil and, likes the sun. They are easy to raise and very satisfactory, for they bloom freely all through July and August. The flowers close at night and open in the morning. They are excellent for cut flowers.

PRICKLY POPPIES

(Argemone grandiflora)

Argemone consists of a few plants largely natives of Mexico. They are not much grown because of their coarseness, but might well be used where masses of colour or bold and striking effects are desired. Argemone grandiflora is an annual, growing from about eighteen inches to three feet high. These plants are practically destitute of prickles which are characteristic of the group as the name signifies. The leaves, lanceshaped, lie close to the ground, and from the centre of each arises a stalk, leafy and branching. On each shoot is a terminal flower, Poppy-like and white in colour. Only rarely has the plant purple flowers. When the plant opens it shows a yellow centre. Before this opening the flowers may be picked and dried for they are strawy, everlasting in character. The soil should be light, the exposure sunny. Sow the seeds outdoors in May, and set plants ten inches apart. They are really very showy in the garden.





DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

(Aristolochia macrophylla)

Dutchman's Pipe or Pipe Vine is an excellent vine to use where a screen or shading is desired. It is a native and a splendid climber. The leaves are alternate and heart-shaped. light green in colour. They are truly immense, growing to be from ten to twelve inches across and overlapping so that they make excellent shade and an effective cover. The flowers. coming in May and June, are odd indeed-of a yellowish blue colour and pipe-shaped. The pipe hangs on a long peduncle which is brownish in colour. There is no corolla but the calvx forms the pipe; its tube is yellowish green about the opening in a sort of flat, three-lobed frill, purplish brown coloured. This pipe-like flower is a curious and effective object. Dutchman's Pipe may be raised easily in any good soil preferably from the plant itself. Aristolochia or Birthwort has many tropical species as well as some in temperate regions. These plants are noted for their curious flowers and their vile odour, but macrophylla has no bad odour. Often listed as A. Sipho.

MUGWORT

(Artemisia vulgaris)

Mugwort is one of those useful perennial herbs that grows anywhere, even in poor, dry soils, and provides an attractive and ornamental mass of foliage. The plants are erect, the leaves deeply cut, especially those toward the base, the heads many and slender and dotted thickly with small, yellowish blossoms. There are varieties with even richer foliage, the leaves being variegated or golden. Mugwort is native to Europe and northern North America, but has become naturalized in the eastern United States. It was once a common' household remedy and was doubtless grown more widely for that purpose than it is now for its beauty. The contrast between the clear green of the leaves on top and their wooly, white under sides, adds a striking feature at any time.





GIANT REED

(Arundo donax)

If you wish to produce a semi-tropical effect in the garden, plant Giant Reed. In fact, Arundo is grown either for such an effect on the lawn or as a screen for some unsightly object. Arundo donax looks something like a cornstalk. It has narrow leaves and is very towering, growing to be twenty feet in height, sometimes even taller. It bears long plumes which are very effective; they are reddish in colour at first and remain so a long time. They are really perennial grasses, and no special attention need be paid to the soil. Give them sunlight. It is better to buy the plants which are worth about twenty-five cents apiece. Variegata is a dwarf variety growing not often over seven feet high, a rather nice-sized dwarf. Arundo conspicua is a somewhat rare form. It has lovely white clusters which are fine for a long time.

WILD GINGER

(Asarum canadense)

Wild Ginger, or Canada Snakeroot, is a freak which is often found with its face downward partly buried. One might easily never see the blossom at all. The leaves are kidney-shaped, fuzzy, velvety, green, rather long-stalked, and but two or three to the plant. The solitary, bell-shaped flowers are purplish brown, grow close to the ground, and are found from April to June. A pleasing thing about Asarum is the aromatic odour which comes from any bruised part of it. The root gives an oil used in the distillation of perfumery. The habitat of Wild Ginger is the rich and rather shady woods. Transplanted to similar conditions, it makes a nice cover plant. Wild Ginger may be bought from dealers, and would be rather nice to have as curiosities in one's garden.





FALSE GOAT'S BEARD

(Astilbe biternata)

False Goat's Beard is often confounded with Aruncus sylvester, True Goat's Beard. It is a hardy perennial, excelent for use in the back of the border. It grows from three to six feet high, bearing yellowish white flowers in panicles. These may be a foot in length. Plant the roots in any good garden soil. The plants are perfectly hardy and satisfactory. The general effect given by Astilbe to the back of the border is of great, white, pointed plumes. They are summer-blooming plants. A new type, Astilbe Arendsii, is to be recommended for flower heads of various colours, but mainly pink. This plant grows to be not more than four feet high. False Goat's Beard is often listed as A. decandra.

IAPANESE ASTILBE

(Astilbe japonica)

Astilbe looks much like Aruncus and is confounded also with the Spiraeas. Japanese Astilbe is one of our best and hardiest perennials, excellent for the border. It grows from three to four feet and more in height and has for flowers in summer lovely, pure white, feathery plumes. Japonica is often bought under the name of Spiraea for indoor forcing and is excellent for the purpose. It grows indoors about two feet tall, but its flowers are not of so pure a white as those of the corresponding outdoor varieties. Start the plants from divisions of the roots. For indoor forcing, pot so that a little of the root protrudes above the soil; leave in a cool, light place, giving plenty of water until growth starts—then expose to heat and light. They need a great deal of water but grow readily and without any bother.





MAHONIA, OR OREGON GRAPE

(Berberis Aquifolium)

The Holly-leaved Mahonia is admirable as a ground cover in shady positions. It has compound leaves, the leaflets of which have small, sharp spines along the margins. In summer the foliage is of a bright, shining green, which in winter changes to a red-purple colour. It is very useful for cutting to provide foliage to be associated with flowers in vases, and is also valuable for Christmas decorations. It is not adapted for planting in exposed, sunny positions, but does best when planted in deep, moist soil in the shade of large trees. It can be increased by dividing old plants in spring. Mahonia comprises the compound-leaved species of Berberis). A species which is closely allied is Mahonia (or Berberis) japonica. This is a Japanese species which has broader leaflets and is of taller growth. It, too, is a very handsome shrub and worthy of extensive planting.

PLUME POPPY

(Bocconia cordata)

Plume Poppy-which, by the way, does not look like a Poppy—should be planted where an effect of height and size is desired or where it may be viewed from a distance. It is rather overpowering for the small garden. Plume Poppy is a perennial of the Old World which adjusts itself readily to the New. The plants grow rapidly and attain a height of from six to eight feet. The leaves are large—pale green above, silvery beneath—and lobed; in that they remind one of Bloodroot leaves. The flowers are small, without petals, and are in great, terminal plumes. They are creamy white or pale rose in colour, and appear in August. Plant the roots in rich soil and, because the plant grows so rapidly and rankly, feed it with liquid manure. It spreads and gives off suckers; these may be used for new plants. It is very showy and worth planting.





SWAN RIVER DAISY

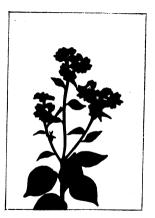
(Brachycome iberidifolia)

Swan River Daisy is not well known, but is worth using for a border plant. It is an annual from Australia and grows from six inches to a foot high. The plants become rather bushy and may perhaps remind some people of Cosmos on a small scale. The leaves are small and divided. The flowers are Daisy-like, with either blue or white ray-flowers, and yellow or dark disc-flowers. It is very free-flowering. Sow the seeds during the month of May in any good garden soil, with a sunny exposure; in August the plant will bloom. Allow a foot of space for each plant on account of its bushy growth. If they are once used in a garden, more will certainly be planted.

AMETHYST

(Browallia demissa)

Browallia demissa is a South American annual which grows to be a foot or two feet high. The leaves are single and alternate. Browallia flowers freely in midsummer. The flowers which are borne in clusters—are of a brilliant blue, varying to violet, with a little white at the centre. The individual flower is tubular with a five-lobed, irregular border. Sow the seeds indoors and transplant about the middle of May to the outdoor garden. Use in the border, or as a bedding plant. They grow in any soil, even a poor one, and like the sun. In the fall, pot some of the plants for the house where they will bloom, although the flowers probably will be somewhat smaller. The genus was named by Linnaeus for his dear friend, Dr. John Browall, and the first species called Browallia elata. Later, the two friends quarrelled and Linnaeus called a later introduction Browallia demissa, but these two supposed forms do not differ.





BUDDLEIA

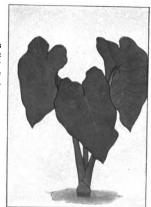
(Buddleia Davidii)

This is one of the handsomest and hardiest of its family of ornamental shrubs native to China, Japan, and America. Not only will it stand several degrees of frost, but, if killed back to the ground, it sends out numerous shoots which usually flower the same season. The flowers, in dense, erect clusters, are fragrant and attractive in midsummer. It grows from three to eight feet tall, with large, coarsely notched leaves whitish beneath and almost without stems. The crest flower panicles, four to six inches long, develop at the ends of the branches consisting of many small blossoms one half to three quarters of an inch long, lilac in colour with orange yellow mouth. Provide a light, well-drained soil in a sunny place and protect in the severest weather. Cuttings of green wood may be rooted under glass, or those of hard wood if taken in the fall and kept over winter in a frost-proof room. Seeds sown in the greenhouse, where there is mild bottom heat, also give good plants. The various Buddleias in the catalogues, as variabilis. Wilsoni, magnifica, Veitchii, etc., are forms of this plant.

ELEPHANT'S EAR

(Caladium esculentum)

Fancy-leaved Caladiums are more and more popular as bedding plants. Caladium esculentum is really Colocasia antiquorum esculenta. Elephant's Ear is very effective, largely because of its beautiful great leaves which grow to be three feet in length and sometimes twenty inches across. The plant grows to a height of about five feet. It is better to plant the tubers right out in the spring than to start them in pots first. Make the soil bed fine and mix in a quantity of bone meal. Plant the tuber—with its end just sticking out of the soil—in a half-shaded position. Avoid too strong sunlight. They are very effective plants. In the fall dig up the tuber, dry and store away in a cool (but not cold) place until next spring when it is to be planted outdoors again. At the first touch of frost leaves of Caladiums promptly die down.





POPPY MALLOW

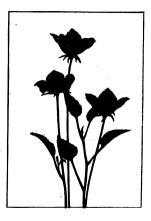
(Callirhoë involucrata)

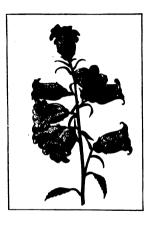
Callirhoë is sometimes spelled Callirhoë. There are nine of these species native and easy of culture. Poppy Mallow grows to be about nine inches in height but the stems lie flat on the ground. It has fine deep pink flowers, saucer-shaped, like a Mallow, and blossoms cheerfully from June to frost. Other colours found in the blossoms are crimson-purple and even cherry-red. The leaves are simple but deeply five to seven parted. Poppy Mallow is a native of the West.

CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER

(Campanula carpatica)

Carpathian Bellflower is one of the best of the low-growing Campanulas to use in the rock garden. The plant forms tufts and grows from six to about nine inches in height. The flowers are bell-shaped, about an inch and a half across, and are a very lovely shade of blue. Bellflower will bloom continuously all through the summer and is most satisfactory on this account. Start the seeds indoors in March in a very fine soil. Transplant out in the open about May 15th. Allow about nine inches of space between plants. This Campanula varies very greatly in its height and may grow to be even over a foot high. The variety turbinata is more dwarf and compact than many of the others. Pelviformis has very large light blue flowers. When old and large these plants may be divided, but starting Campanulas from seed is the best method to use. Campanulas are hardy perennials, but are often treated as biennials.





CANTERBURY BELL

(Campanula Medium)

The word Campanula means "little bell"-appropriate on account of the bell-shaped flowers which grow in long leafy racemes on a tall flower-stalk. There are perennial and biennial varieties. Campanula Medium is a biennial and grows from one to four feet in height. The flowers are blue, violet, white, or pink in colour. They bloom from June on. Seeds sown in the open bloom the second year and oftentimes will bloom a third, but are then never very satisfactory. If the seeds are started indoors in March and transplanted outdoors any time before the middle of May the plant will bloom the first season, but the second season's bloom is always finer. Campanulas are easy to raise because they grow in any good garden soil, if it is not too heavy. They like the sun and are splendid placed in the back of a flower border. A foot of space should be allowed between plants. Any of the listed garden varieties will give good results. There are double-flowered as well as single-flowered Campanulas. A rather curious one is called Cup-and-Saucer, a variety listed as calycanthema.

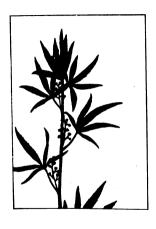
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CREEPING BELLFLOWER

(Campanula rapunculoides)

Creeping Bellflower or Campion-like Bellflower is the one Campanula, a native of Europe, which has become so at home here that it runs riot, leaves the garden, and may be found on the roadside especially in New England and in New York State. The plant grows from two to four feet in height and has the regulation bell-shaped flowers of the Campanulas. The bells droop and grow mostly in one-sided racemes. The bells are violet-blue, quite a fine colour, are five-lobed, and bloom from July to September. Creeping Bellflower is a good midsummer stand-by. It creeps and spreads; look out and plan for this in your planting of Bellflower. Plant in an open. sunny spot in good garden soil. These plants are excellent for background effects in blue colouring. Start the seeds indoors in February. Make the soil very fine and just cover lightly. Transplant the seedlings to the garden in May and allow about a foot and a half of space between plants.





HEMP

(Cannabis sativa)

Hemp is planted occasionally as an ornamental plant in a garden, but not often. Nevertheless, it is worth growing as a tall, quick-growing herb as a screen just as one might use Castor Oil Bean Plant. It is an Asiatic plant and is largely cultivated for its fibre. Cannabis gigantea is the form to use in the garden. It should be treated as an annual and will grow to a height of ten feet and even higher yet. It needs a rather moist, rich soil and enjoys the sun. Sow the seed right where the plants are to remain, or start indoors early in the spring and transplant. The flowers are greenish and of two types—the staminate borne in axillary panicles and the pistillate in spikes. These flowers are not borne on the same, but on separate, plants. Hemp is a coarser-growing plant. It succumbs easily to a frost and ordinarily one could not cultivate it in the small garden.

BALLOON VINE

(Cardiospermum Halicacabum)

Balloon Vine or Love-in-a-Puff is an annual vine with interesting balloon-like seed vessels. Children love it. Balloon Vine grows very rapidly to a height of ten feet. The stem and branches are grooved. From out the flower-clusters are sent hook-like tendrils which reach out to climb. The leaves are alternate and compounded. The flowers, small and white, are in axillary racemes. The balloons are the interesting part; they measure about one inch, inflated as if they had been blown up, and have three lobes. Inside are three long black seeds—roundish, with a white heart-shaped spot on each—and, because of these spots, were supposed once upon a time to be good for heart disease. Plant the seeds where the vine is to grow. Any good soil will do. They grow easily.





WILD SENNA

(Cassia marylandica)

Wild Senna is a native herb found from New England to Michigan. It is a perennial, growing to six feet high. The leaves are compound, with from six to ten pairs of leaflets, of a rather nice light green colour. The flowers, which grow in axillary racemes, bloom from July to September; they are sunny but moist place. All Cassias love the sun. Start from seeds or division of roots. Allow eighteen inches of space between plants. There are a number of interesting members in this group such as fistula or Pudding Pipe Tree. This is the plant which produces the senna pods used in commerce; biflora is raised in greenhouses; and tomentosa is a Mexican form adapted to the climate of southern California.

BASKET FLOWER

(Centaurea americana)

One of the most attractive of the annual Centaureas is the Basket Flower, Centaurea americana. The plant is a hardy annual. It grows from two to five feet tall, with stout stems, simple or only slightly branched. The leaves are the usually narrow ones of this group. The flowers are borne in heads, often rose coloured, sometimes purple. The disc flowers are from one to three inches long, the ray flowers about one inch in length. They are very pretty and are excellent for cutting purposes. Place the seed one half inch deep right outdoors in early May. Thin, so that the plants stand one foot apart. All the Centaureas are easy of culture; they grow almost anywhere, preferring the sun and a good soil. They need no special care.





CORNFLOWER

(Centaurea cyanus)

One of the loveliest of blue flowers is the Cornflower, Centuarca cyanus. It is called Bluet, Blue Bottle, and Bachelor's Button, but these names are given to other flowers as well, so they are a bit misleading. It is not so easy to find a flower of heavenly blue colour, but the Cornflower answers to this. The effect of Cornflowers planted with Poppies in the garden is very charming. It is a hardy annual; the seed dropping, sows itself and springs up next year in the garden. Planted outdoors in April, Cornflower will bloom from July to September. In midsummer, these plants begin to look straggly, but if cut back will spring up again and bloom. It may be interesting to know that there are annuals, biennials, and perennials, all in this group. Some four hundred species in all. Few of these are worth the planting, however, but Centaurea cyanus is always satisfactory.

SWEET SULTAN

(Centaurca imperialis)

Centaurea imperialis is supposed to be an offspring of two other Centaureas, moschata and margaritae, a pure white and very fragrant-flowered form. This Sweet Sultan takes the good qualities of both its ancestors, having flowers like Margaritae and being sturdy like moschata. The plants grow in clumps from three to four feet in height and bloom from July right up to frost. The flowers, ranging in colour from white to purple and rose, are large, fragrant, and borne on long stems. They are excellent for cutting and, if taken when they first open up, will last indoors a week at least. Place the seeds outdoors in May, in drills a half inch in depth; thin the plants out so that they stand a foot apart.





BUTTON BUSH

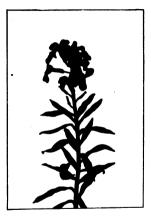
(Cephalanthus occidentalis)

If one desires a white-flowered native shrub and native material is desirable, choose the Button Bush. It cannot be mistaken, for late in summer the flowers appear in the form of white, pendent balls, buttons the size of a common marble, about an inch or so in diameter. These balls grow often in threes at the end of a branch. The shrub is really very ornamental with the white balls and glossy oval leaves. It grows well in any garden soil but prefers a moist one. To propagate plant the seed or make ripe wood cuttings in the fall. The flower balls fading form into two nutlets in which the seed is borne. The shrubs grow from three to twelve feet tall. They may be bought for a small sum and so it is better to purchase them for the small garden.

WALLFLOWER

(Cheiranthus Cheiri)

Wallflowers are far more popular in England than with us. They should be planted more, for they are beautiful and the colours—in various shades of yellow, brown, and purple—are quite lovely. Wallflowers are perennials and grow to be about one and a half feet tall. The leaves are simple and lanceolate; the flowers appear in summer in terminal racemes. The colours are unusual and there is a nice delicate odour about the flowers. Sow the seeds in any good garden soil. It is best to start them indoors in March. Plant out in a sunny position, from eight to ten inches apart, as soon as possible in May. The plants bloom the second year. When, in about three years, they quite run out, renew again with seed. These Wallflowers are not hardy in New England and it is well to give them a little winter cover in New York. But the American climate is not so well suited to them as is the English climate. They are great favourites across the sea.





TURTLE HEAD

(Chelone Lyonii)

Turtle Head is a perennial which receives its name from the form of its flower which has a turtle-shaped corolla. The plant grows about two feet in height. The flowers are a bright rose-scarlet; they appear in clusters either at the ends of the stems or in the axils of the upper leaves. The plants like halfshaded places and moisture. They do their best by the side of water or in a real swampy spot. If they are put out into the flower border during midsummer, or even before that, they must have plenty of old rotten manure put on the surface of the soil so that their roots, which grow near the surface, may feed freely upon this. Then, too, the mulch prevents the plant from suffering too much from drought, for if they are planted in with others in a border, they naturally do not receive the amount of moisture they are used to and require. The Turtle Head may be started from seed and transplanted out into the garden, a foot apart, or the plants may be bought and set out in the place desired. This is a native wild flower, but is now sold by dealers.

COSTMARY OR MINT GERANIUM

(Chrysanthemum Balsamita var. tanacetoides)

This is one of the hardy perennial, small-flowered, unimproved forms of garden Chrysanthemum, sometimes mistakenly called lavender, and valuable mainly for massing in borders for late fall effects. The general structure is rather coarse. The stems are tall and stout, the leaves large at the bottom, small toward the top, blunt and toothed around the margin. The flower heads are compact, without rays, and grouped in small, flat-topped clusters. The plant was not uncommon in old gardens, and in a few places has escaped from them and become wild. It is of the easiest cultivation, requiring little, if any, care.





ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Chrysanthemum coronarium)

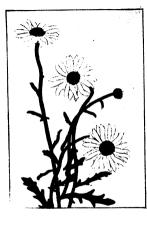
Annual or Summer Chrysanthemums are generally found listed under the names coronarium or carinatum. Coronarium is an old-fashioned plant, an annual, growing from one foot to three feet high, while its comrade, carinatum, grows about two feet high. The heads of the Summer Chrysanthemums are borne singly; the involucres have keeled scales. This is typical of these forms. In coronarium the ray flowers are bright or pale yellow, often nearly white, while the disc flowers are yellow. Carinatum, or tricolor, as it is also sometimes called, has white ray flowers with a yellow ring at their base and disc flowers of purple. This is considered the finest of annual Chrysanthemums. It came to us from Morocco. These Annual Chrysanthemums may be planted from seed, outdoors, early in the season. Sow about one half inch deep, in good rich soil, in a half-shady spot. Thin, so that the plants stand from a foot to fifteen inches apart. Of course the seeds may be started indoors and the plants transplanted into the garden in early May.

MOONPENNY DAISY

(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)

The Moonpenny Daisy is a cultivated form of the white weed or Ox-eye Daisy which, as a weed, has completely encircled the Northern Hemisphere of the world. It varies in form and was introduced to America as a cultivated plant by Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts, to whom the New England farmer is also indebted for the Woad. Obviously the plant grows in almost any situation. It is useful for cut flowers, and the blooms are really very decorative.





SHASTA DAISY

(Chrysanthemum maximum)

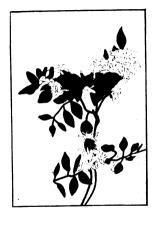
Chrysanthemum maximum is a European Daisy of little merit rarely cultivated in gardens, but the Shasta Daisy is a hybrid of Chrusanthemum maximum, and is one of Burbank's loveliest productions. Start the seeds early, indoors, in very fine soil, and transplant into any good garden, in full sun exposure, as early as possible. The plants grow about two feet high and should have a foot of space each for growth and spread. They bloom freely all summer long. It is advisable to cut off the flowering stalks up to August and so induce a later profusion of the magnificent flowers. Before this time, fine, sturdy leaf growth results from nipping off the buds; after that the flower shoots are usually strong. Shasta Daisies are easy to raise and very hardy and satisfactory. Of course plants may be bought and set out early in the spring. These cost only about fifteen cents apiece. The variety Alaska bears flowers from four to five inches across. C. nipponicum has white flowers and blooms in September and October: C. uliginosum or Giant Daisy grows from four to five feet high.

FEVERFEW

(Chrysanthemum Parthenium)

Feverfew is a plant of old-time gardens. The old form is single-flowered while the double-flowered Feverfew is the plant cultivated for cut flowers. It is a perennial, growing in tufts, and becomes bush-like, often attaining a spread of three feet which, of course, determines the spacing of plants. Feverfew grows from one to three feet in height. The leaves are rank in odour; the flowers in little Daisy-like heads are in loose cymes. There is quite a bit of variation in the flower but none in the type of foliage. It blooms in the summer. Plant in any soil. Start the plants from seed, indoors, and transplant into the garden early in the spring. Leave a 2-foot space between plants and thin out more if they interfere. Golden Feather, often called Chrysanthemum praealtum var. aureum, is a lowgrowing yellow-leaved form which makes an excellent carpet plant.





CLEMATIS

(Clematis recta)

Recta is one of the perennial Clematis which does not climb. The non-climbing forms are used to best advantage as border plants; recta is one of the best of these. It is good to choose Davidiana to plant in companionship with recta, the former bearing blue flowers, the latter white, making a fine combination of colour. Recta grows only about three feet tall, often not so tall even. The flowers, borne in large, terminal corymbs, are very sweet-scented. The bloom lasts throughout the summer. The plant in fruit, during autumn, is a fine sight, too. Make the soil very fertile for Clematis; give the plants plenty of water in blossoming time and Indian summer dryness, and mulch them over in winter. Clematis may be propagated from seed, cuttings, or grafts, but most people prefer to buy young plants and set them out in early spring.

GIANT SPIDER

(Cleome spinosa)

The Giant Spider is really a biennial but is treated as an annual. It is a weedy-looking plant, and possesses the earth if given a chance. It is used in gardens as one uses the Castor Oil plant to fill in odd places and to act as a screen. It grows to be three to four feet high. The leaves grow in clusters and from them appear several tall flower stalks bearing at the top clusters of rose-purple or white flowers. The stamens of the flowers are rather interesting for they are long, spidery in effect and the petals are very showy. It is considered very spectacular. Either start the plants indoors, in spring, or plant them directly out in the space where they are to stand. A space of two feet should be allowed for each plant, for they grow to be five feet or so in height. The seeds may be sown early in the fall for the next year. In such a case, do not allow two feet of space between seeds, but rather sow them six inches apart and next spring do the spacing. Spider Plant succeeds best in sandy soils and sunny spots. It looks very well when planted in shrubbery.





CUP AND SAUCER VINE

(Cobaca scandens)

Cobaca scandens is an American vine growing from ten to twenty feet in height. It is a tender perennial. The foliage is very graceful. The leaves are compound and the terminal leaf in each case is represented by a long, graceful tendril. Sometimes these tendrils, or signs of them, appear on other leaves. The flower is single, bell-shaped, either light violet, blue, or purple in colour. The long tube seems to set in a little saucer of sepals. Start the seeds indoors in March. They are flat, brown, with a perpendicular line—the germ at one end. Place this germ end down, with the seed standing up like the sail of a boat. Cover with half an inch of soil. so as not to upset the little sail. The plant starts by sending up its first simple leaves; later, the second compound leaves appear. The plants may be set out in May, a foot apart. Cobaea scandens is a very graceful vine and looks well, trailed and twined about piazza posts or trellises. A slight cover of leaves in the winter is an almost necessary protection for it.

COLEUS

(Coleus hybrida)

Coleus is distinctly a bedding plant. It came originally from Java and has changed considerably by hybridization. It is grown for its foliage. The leaves are very brightly coloured, varying from red browns to yellows. The flowers in terminal racemes are of a pale blue, or violet, colour, and inconspicuous. It is best to raise Coleus from cuttings. Make these cuttings in the fall, about four inches in length. Put the cuttings directly into a moist bed of sand, the depth of which should be about two inches at least. When the cuttings have rooted, transplant them to little 3-inch pots with a soil mixture of half sand and half garden soil. You may be able to keep them in these pots until next spring, unless the growth be too great. In that case shift to 4-inch pots. The old plants may be dug out of the garden in the fall and cuttings made in the spring. Coleus may be planted right out in full sunlight in ordinary garden soil. Give each plant about ten inches of space. The leaves go with the very first frost and make ugly-appearing places in the garden.





BLADDER SENNA

(Colutea arborescens)

Bladder Senna is a large shrub of rather compact growth. It grows to be fifteen feet tall. The leaves, which make one think in general of Acacia, are compound, with nine to thirteen leaflets. The flowers—yellowish or yellowish-red, pea-shaped -appear in June and July. They are in racemes, only a few flowers in each. These are followed by reddish pods which are quite ornamental. The shrubs grow rapidly and flower freely. Plant in any soil, but choose a dry, sunny spot. It is best to buy a small shrub in the fall. Plant it where it is intended to remain. Give the roots plenty of room, water freely, and cover with soil. If this is done in September, the shrub will be established before winter. Bladder Senna may be started from seed in the spring or from cuttings in the fall, but it is wiser to buy the small shrub. Choose one about two feet high. Colutea has about eight species, native of the Mediterranean region.

DAY FLOWER

(Commelina communis)

Day Flower is allied to Tradescantia which are the Spiderworts little grown in this country. Commelina communis and nudiflora are much alike and often confused with each other. They are creeping plants which root at joints. Communis is rather more erect-growing than nudiflora and less given to joint-rooting. The flowers are larger, too, and the seed capsule is two-celled and four-seeded whilst nudiflora is three-celled and five-seeded. The flowers are in clusters, few in each one. They are blue, and resemble the flowers of Tradescantia. Day Flower may be started from seed planted indoors early in the season, or from cuttings. There are tuberous-rooted forms which may be treated like Dahlias; of these, coelestis is perhaps the most desirable; communis will do well and take care of itself when planted in any light and rich soil.





DOGWOOD

(Cornus candidissima)

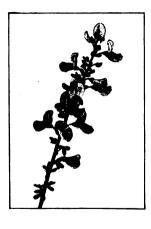
Cornus candidissima is one of the best Dogwoods for bloom. It becomes from six to fifteen feet tall. It is native from Maine to North Carolina, and west to Nebraska. The branches are gray. The leaves are whitish beneath. The blossoms are white, borne in panicles in May and June. It is a free-flowering form. The fruit is rather fine in the fall, being white and borne on red peduncles. Plant in any good soil. Like other Dogwoods, this one will grow in sun or shade. Set the young shrubs in early spring. It is an excellent shrub to use with others, massed in the shrubbery.

CIGAR PLANT

(Cuphea ignea)

Cuphea ignea, Cigar Plant, or Fire Cracker Plant, is excellent for bedding out. It is found in catalogues wrongly placed under the name of Cuphera platycentra. This perennial is a native of Mexico and grows about twelve inches high. The leaves are glossy, small, and oppositely placed. From the flower, which looks like a lighted cigar with a bit of ash on the end, Cuphea receives its name of Cigar Plant. Each flower, which appears in the axils of the leaves, has a long, red tube, with a ring of black to set off the ring of white at its tip. Cigar Plant may be raised indoors all winter and bedded out when the weather becomes settled. Place the plants about ten inches to a foot apart. Any garden soil and exposure to the sun is sufficient to suit Cuphea. Take up the plants in the fall or make cuttings three inches long and insert in a sand bed. Pot these as they root—about three or four to a 3-inch pot-in a mixture of half soil and half sand. Other Cupheas are raised from seed and treated as annuals, but Cuphea ignea is the favourite of all.





SCOTCH BROOM

(Cytisus scoparius)

Scotch Broom is a shrub growing to about ten feet high. The leaves are usually trifoliolate. The flowers are pea-like—usually solitary—yellow or partly crimson, followed by a brownish black pod. The bloom is early in May and June. There are varieties which have double flowers, and others having yellow-white flowers, and again another form having drooping branches. These shrubs will grow in almost any dry, sunny location. They will thrive in a dry, gravelly soil where it is difficult to make other shrubs grow. Remember that Scotch Broom will not transplant as easily as do some other shrubs, so when the young plant is bought, place it in its permanent spot, for the older it grows the less it likes being disturbed. It has become naturalized in this country and covers waste spots. This is well to remember in placing it. Its yellow flowers are effective but the stems are nearly bare.

HORN OF PLENTY

(Datura fatuosa)

Horn of Plenty is a popular member of the Datura group. It is a shrub with large, wavy leaves and trumpet-like flowers, which are interesting in the way they often develop one trumpet after another, one within another. The colours of Horn of Plenty flowers are yellow, white, blue, and carmine. Daturas grow easily enough. Set the shrubs out early in the spring. Some Daturas are treated as tender annuals and others as greenhouse plants. The pestilent plant, Jamestown Weed, belongs to this group. Often catalogued as D. cornucopia.





HARDY DELPHINIUM

(Delphinium formosum)

The best hardy perennial Larkspurs come from the crossing of Delphinium formosum, pale blue-flowered, Delphinium elatum, an old form, and Delphinium grandiflorum, largeflowered form. Many named varieties have come from these ancestors. Formosum has a height of from two to three feet, The racemes of flowers are blue, many-flowered, and fine. It blooms in June and July. This form is considered one of the very best for naturalizing. The seeds are scaly. Start the seeds indoors in February and transplant into the garden, into good soil and full sunshine. Allow a foot of space between the plants. Old ones may be divided in fall or spring. In fact, one ought to move the plants every two or three years for best results. After the first bloom, cut off the flower stalk, allow no seeds to form, and so get another crop of flowers. There is no finer blue-flowered plant for the perennial border than Larkspur.

TELEGRAPH PLANT

(Desmodium gyrans)

Desmodium may be raised as a freak plant because of the movements of its leaflets which turn in various directions according to the temperature. It is a perennial, treated outdoors as an annual, but usually grown as a hothouse curiosity. The plant grows to be about three feet tall, and bushy. The leaves are compound, having three leaflets. The flowers are in a panicle, many-flowered, and purple in colour. The fruit is a flat pod. Start the seeds in February in a sandy soil, and give plenty of heat. Transplant the seedlings, when an inch high, into little 3-inch pots, and continue to keep them in a warm temperature. Transplant in May into the garden, in a warm, sunny spot. In midsummer you will have nice bushy plants—interesting on account of the movement of the leaves. Darwin's book. "Power of Movement in Plants." is worth reading to understand the Telegraph Plant's odd behaviour.





LEMOINE'S DRUTZIA

(Deutzia Lemoinei)

Lemoine's Deutzia is an excellent one of the Deutzias to choose because it is one of the hardiest of all. It grows about six feet high. Its branches are very erect and slender, and have a natural lovely arch. The leaves are opposite, finely toothed, and are from two to three inches in length. The flowers are in large, handsome corymbs and pure white in colour. It is an early summer bloomer. For culture see Deutzia scabra, and remember, one need not be so particular about choosing a sheltered spot for Lemoinei, because of its hardy character. Lemoine's Deutzia may be employed for forcing and is even better for this purpose than gracilis. Deutzia parviflora is another of the most hardy Deutzias, attaining a height of six feet and blooming with lovely creamy white flowers in June. It is considered one of the loveliest of all the family. Some of the new varieties of Deutzia introduced by Mr. Lemoin are also well suited to the small garden.

DETITZIA

(Deutzia scabra)

The Deutzias are natives of Asia and are among the most popular early summer-blooming shrubs varying from three to eight feet in height. Deutzia scabra candidissima is a double-flowered Deutzia. It is called in the catalogues: "one of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation"; and it is. The flowers appear in June, in racemes from four to six inches in length. The flower colours in the Deutzias varv from white to white tinged with rose or purplish and straight pink. Plant Deutzias in any good soil if it is well drained. and a little sheltered if possible. Give a slight cover in winter. Make cuttings after the leaves fall from the present year's growth. Make them from four to six inches in length. place them in little bundles of six or eight tied together in moss in the cold frame. In the spring, put about two inches of soil in a flat, place over this a layer of sand, and plant the cuttings in the sand, about two inches apart. When rooted transplant outdoors, about six to eight inches apart. By fall these cuttings will be good-sized plants. Sometimes sold as D. crenata.





SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus barbatus)

Sweet William or Bunch Pink is one of the oldest of garden plants. It is rather a stiff, gaudy flower, useless for bouquets but levely for colour in the garden. It has a truant habit of escaping from gardens and adding colour to the open. It is a biennial of perennial habit, seeding itself and increasing itself from old stock. If seeds are sown outdoors in April or early May, one half inch deep and three inches apart, the little plants may be thinned out to stand six inches apart by autumn. Next spring up they come to bloom that year. If the seeds are started in the greenhouse very early, bloom may be had the first season. If in the fall you see new shoots standing up from the old plant, dig it up, break off the shoots, and start these as new plants. The flowers of Sweet William grow in a rather flat head or cyme. The plant grows from one foot to a foot and a half in height. It blooms in June and sometimes earlier, according to season and the plants themselves. Dianthus is a European genus; there are no less than 200 species of it.

CLOVE PINK

(Dianthus Caryophyllus)

Clove Pink is the ancestor of our florists' Carnations. Other names for this Pink are: Carnation, Picotee, Grenadine, Border Carnation, Sops-in-Wine, and Gilliflower. The last two names are Old English ones for this sweetest of Pinks. The odour is delicious and spicy, and people, remembering this, expect it of all Dianthus, and are disappointed. Clove Pink is a native of the Mediterranean region, much grown in England and France. It grows from one to three feet high; the stem is almost woody below and the nodes are swollen—the leaves are long and linear, the flowers are on long stems. Clove Pinks vary greatly in colour and form, but were originally a pale lilac colour, and very fragrant. Carnations, which are cultivated almost entirely under glass, need good, rich, light soil; they may be put outdoors as early in the spring as possible and taken in during the fall. For outdoor gardens the other forms of Dianthus are to be recommended. Ordinarily, Carnations are started from cuttings which is a special business in itself.





CHINA PINK

(Dianthus chinensis)

China Pink is a better form than Carvophyllus for the outdoor garden. It is a native of China and Japan, brought to the West by a missionary in the eighteenth century. A fine but decidedly variable race of garden Pinks has come from Dianthus chinensis. China Pink is really a perennial, but it is to be considered in garden work as a biennial and again some annual varieties, like Heddewigii, are excellent to choose. Do not be disappointed in the lack of fragrance in the China Pinks, for they make up in odd colouring and cheerful, persistent bloom which continues from early summer until after frost. The colours of the flowers are in the reds, pinks, and lilacs; they grow solitary or clustered about ten to sixteen inches high. The seeds may be sown right outdoors in May. Choose a nice sunny spot and any good garden soil. Pinks are easy of culture, fussy about nothing at all. Thin out the plants so that they stand from six to eight inches apart. If they are used for borders or set in straight rows in the beds, make the rows eight inches apart.

GARDEN PINK

(Dianthus plumarius)

Dianthus plumarius is known by many a name, not only as Garden Pink, but as Grass Pink, Scotch Pink, and Pheasant's Eye Pink. Its charm lies in its fragrance and its early bloom, for it starts blooming in May. It is a perennial, well known in old-fashioned gardens. It grows only about one foot in height. The flowers are pink and white. The calyx is tubular in form and in double-flowered forms often splits, letting the petals drop out in an untidy way. The seed should be sown indoors or outdoors in early spring. Finally allow six to eight inches of space between plants, which, in late summer, may be increased by layering. This is the method: Choose a stem which has a part bare; in this space make a longitudinal cut an inch long and half way through the stem; then bend this over-holding it to the ground with a bent piece of wood as a peg-and cover with earth. In late autumn roots will have started from this incision and little plants developed. Plumarius is a great favourite and everybody knows it.





GAS PLANT

(Dictamnus albus)

Gas Plant, Burning Bush, Dittany, Fraxinella, as it is called is an old-time favourite in gardens. It has an odour of lemon, and, when at the height of flowering time, a gas is given off which will ignite when a lighted match is held near it. Do this of an evening so as to see the tiny flash of light. It is due to a volatile oil secreted in the glandular hairs on the flowers and flower stalks. This plant is a perennial growing in a bush form to a height of three feet and the entire clump measures about three feet through. The leaves are compound, thick, leathery, glossy, and have a strong smell of lemon about them. They are dotted over with oil glands, too. The flowers are white, in long terminal racemes. A variety, rubra, has rosypurple flowers. Sow the seeds outdoors in the early fall, an inch deep; next spring they germinate. When they are two years old, move to their permanent spot and they will bloom the next year. Do not move them again, because once settled, settled for good. When the young plants are transplanted to their permanent location, allow two feet of space for each.

WEIGELA

(Diervilla florida)

After Lilac time, in June, the Weigela blooms. Diervilla florida is a shrub growing to be about six feet in height. Every one knows the trumpet-like flowers, which vary in colour from deep crimson, through pinks, to white. They come in great profusion and continue to bloom through the summer. Weigela grows in almost any good moist garden soil, although it prefers a rather shaded position. They are effective when planted among trees or with other shrubs where their foliage adds life and colour to the whole. It is better to buy the young shrubs than to try to raise from seed, suckers, or cuttings, as they may be. Buy a shrub from two to three feet in height and plant it in the fall or early spring. Good varieties are the following: candida, flowers, white, blooms until autumn; rosea, rosecoloured flowers; nana folias variegata, dwarf, variegated leaves, white flowers, and may be planted in full sunshine; Eva Rathke, deep crimson red. New varieties recommended are: Couquête, deep rose: Perle, creamy white, petals bordered with pink; and Saturne, carmine red.





Cape Merigoid

(Dimorphotheca aurantiaca)

The African Daisy is a plant from South Africa and only recently introduced here, but it has become very popular. It is an annual, growing from twelve to fifteen inches high, and easily grown. The foliage nestles close to the ground and from this arise continuously, all summer long, the flower stems bearing the gay. Daisy-like flowers. The ray flowers of Dimorphotheca are yellow, orange, purple, or white, and the disc flowers are of the same colours—except white. Dimorphotheca aurantiaca is orange coloured, the petals curve upward, and the back of the flower is as interesting as its face. The flowers close up at evening and open again in the morning. Cut flowers do this as well as those in the open. The plant blooms until frost. Sow the seeds right outdoors as early as the weather permits. African Daisy loves the sun. Thin the plants out to stand ten inches apart. Annua is white-flowered, the only annual white-flowered variety. There are perennial species, too.

DRAGON'S HEAD

. (Dracocephalum grandiflorum)

Dragon's Head belongs to a genus which is made up of a few perennials of the Mint family. Dragon's Head itself is a perennial from Siberia. It grows about a foot high. The foliage is dark green and compact. The flowers, which appear in June and July, are blue, grow in spikes which, crowding together, form whorls. They are not conspicuous but are at their best in wet seasons. Sow the seeds in a rather sandy but moist loam, in a shaded spot. Thin the plants to stand about eight inches apart. Of course the seeds may be started indoors in February and transplanted out in May. Old plants may be divided in the spring. Take up one, tear it apart, and replant the separate parts. D. Ruyschianum is a variety with spikes of purple flowers in June and July.





GLOBE THISTLE

eya/tatus (Echinops Ritro)

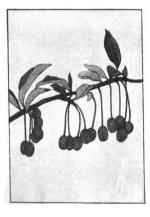
Globe Thistle is a coarse, thistle-like plant which is suitable only for the wild garden or to mass in the border. It is a perennial, growing from two to three feet high. The stems and under parts of the leaves are hairy, giving a white, woolly look to the plant. This may be brought out to good effect if the Globe Thistles are planted against a dark green background of leaf foliage. The flowers are blue in globe-like heads, hence one reason for the name. The plants bloom all summer long. The globular heads of bloom, the nicely cut foliage, and the white hairy stems are really effective when properly massed. The plants are of easy culture, growing in almost any soil. Sow the seeds outdoors in May, only a foot or less apart. The Globe Thistles are used abroad as dry, perpetual flowers.

OLEASTER

(Elaeagnus angustifolia)

Oleaster or Russian Olive is a rapid-growing, tree-like shrub which grows about twenty feet high. The leaves are willow-like and the foliage, grayish green above and silvery white beneath. The flowers are yellow and fragrant, and come in June. After the flowers, a silvery gray fruit appears. Oleaster likes the sun and grows well in a sandy soil. It is a fine shrub for seashore planting. These shrubs may be raised from seeds or cuttings, but one usually buys a 2- or 3-foot shrub and sets it out in the fall or early spring. Argentea is a fine-growing erect shrub with silvery foliage. Its fragrant flowers appear in midsummer. Multiflora has small yellow flowers and bright red fruit. Umbellata is a spreading shrub which ripens its fruit late and holds it until midwinter.





COUMI

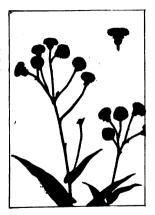
(Elaeagnus longipes)

The Gouni shrub is quite attractive in early summer, having finished its flower and formed its fruit. The height of this shrub is six feet; the branchlets are red-brown. The flowers are yellowish white, fragrant, axillary. The flowering season is April and May, for in June or July the fruit is formed, hanging or drooping from the branches on long peduncles. The fruit itself is scarlet, oblong, three quarters of an inch long, and of a slightly acid flavour. It is very effective in fruit, and is considered the most ornamental of the Elacagnus. Plant the shrub in early spring or late summer in any well-drained soil; it will grow in a limestone soil but prefers the sun. Propagate from seeds or cuttings of mature and half-ripened wood. Buy young shrubs if speed be preferred to the slow process of propagation in the other ways. Goumi is hardy in the North, and deciduous.

TASSEL PLOWER

(Emilia flammea)

Tassel Flower, Cacalia, or Flora's Paint Brush, is a very desirable annual to plant in the garden. It is a native of the East Indies and the Philippines, and grows from one to two feet in height. It has long flower stems and clusters of red flower heads. Plant the seeds of Tassel Flower in any good garden soil, preferably in a sunny spot, as early as possible in the season. Place them about one half inch deep and thin out so that the plants stand about eight inches apart. Tassel Flower will bloom constantly from July to frost if the seeds are put into the ground just as early as possible. This is a common little garden annual and is excellent as a summer bloomer and for bright colour in the flower border.





FLEABANE . "

(Erigeron speciosus)

The Erigerons are Fleabanes; the garden varieties are perennials although we have a few pretty annual ones which' are rather harmless weeds. Fleabane (E. speciosus) is to be used in the border. It grows about two feet high. The heads are like Asters growing in tufts, or like English Dassies are solitary or in panicles. The colours range from white to rose, violet, purple, and even to orange. Speciosus has large purple flowers in June and July. Fleabanes grow in any good garden soil. They rather object to intense midday sun but really are easy to raise. Start seeds indoors in March and set plants out in May. or sow the seeds right outdoors as early as possible. Old plants may be divided in the spring. Allow a space of eighteen inches between tall-growing plants, and from eight to ten between low-growing varieties. Alpinus is a dwarf growing six inches high. It blooms in May and June. Use it in the rock garden. Glabellus grows about a foot high, has large purple flowers, and blooms in June and July. Aurantiacus is the Fleabane, having orange flowers.

EVONYMUS

(Evonymus alatus)

Alatus is a fine shrub eight inches in height. Its branches spread and have corky edges or wings. The leaves are from one to two inches long, elliptical or obovate. The flowers grow in cymes, one- to three-flowered each, yellowish in colour. The flowering time is May and June. The fruit capsule is purplish, and opens to show the light seeds inside when it ripens. This is an excellent shrub for brilliant coloration in the fall. Plant alatus in almost any soil, preferably a good one. Choose, if possible, a sunny spot. Use alatus to plant in with the other shrubs for its effectiveness in the fall. Set the shrubs in early spring. It is tedious to propagate Evonymus from seeds or even cuttings. If these are made, make them in the fall.





CROWN IMPERIAL

(Fritillaria imperialis)

The Crown Imperial was one of the most impressive plants of old-fashioned gardens, but has been banished from modern gardens because of its rank, fetid odour. It was supposed for a long time to be the only one of the species with its flowers in umbels, the rest of the group having them in racemes or borne singly, but it was found that Fritillaria Raddeana had flowers in umbels, too. Imperialis grows to be about three feet in height, the leaves are numerous and ascending, while those highest are often in whorls of from eight to ten. The flowering time is May, when the gorgeous flowers open. They hang down and have pearly drops of nectar on them which look like crystal beads and seem never to drop off. Crown Imperial bulbs should be planted in a position where the flowers will not receive too much sunshine at noonday, for too intense sunlight tends to make them smaller and shorter-lived. Work manure into the ground a foot below the surface of the soil. Put in six inches of soil, set the bulbs a foot apart, and fill in the other six inches of soil.

FUCHSIA

(Fuchsia speciosa)

The Fuchsia is a popular plant for window box, pot, and outdoor bedding. It is rather formal in its appearance; grows to be a foot and a half high; has a straight woody stem, opposite shiny leaves, and flowers in terminal racemes. The flowers are the interesting part of the plant. The individual flower hangs on a long peduncle. They are red, pink, purple, and white in combinations of colour. The flower is funnel shaped, and droops. It may be bedded out in any good garden soil in sun or in part shade. Allow about ten inches between plants. In the fall take up the old plants and bring them in to make cuttings from. These cuttings should be made about three inches in length. If started in late fall the little plants, in 3-inch pots, will be at least ten inches high when it is time to pot them out next season. Fuchsia has a rather interesting story connected with it. A sailor brought it home with him to London from South America and a florist, seeing the nodding little blossoms in the boy's window, bought it from his mother and raised numerous ones from cuttings.





PLANTAIN LILY

(Funkia lancifolia)

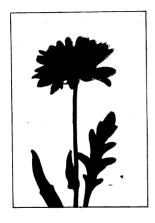
This is a very common Day Lily which is growing in many varieties in our gardens. The flowers are lilac-blue, appearing in late summer, and ten inches in length. It is considered one of the handsomest of the Funkias. It grows only about ten inches in height and so is often used as a border plant. Allow at least a foot of space between plants; otherwise, follow the cultural directions for Funkia subcordata. There are no plants easier to raise or more satisfactory in the way they cheerfully fulfil their mission. Different kinds are: Fortunei, deep green foliage; gigantea, pale lilac flowers; ovata, or caerulea, deep blue flowers; albo-marginata, leaves edged with white.

DAY LILY

(Funkia subcordata)

The great clumps of large-leaved Lilies are a common sight in old gardens. Some call them Day Lily, Plantain Lily, or just Funkia; the modern accepted name is Niobe plantaginea. It is a perennial, a native of Japan. The flowers, appearing in August, are white, open bells, growing in racemes. They are fragrant, having an orange-like odour. The individual bells are from four to six inches long. Funkias like a deep, rich soil, and thrive best in partial shade, so are often planted in narrow border beds by the side of the house, or to fill in a partly shaded angle nook. One sees it also used as a border to a path. and sometimes by itself, in great clumps, in beds. Funkia is not difficult to raise. It is better to start with the plant itself and allow eighteen inches of space for each. Old clumps are taken up and divided. In early spring the leaves of Funkia unroll in an interesting manner. The foliage dies down with frost. Funkia subcordata is the species one most commonly sees in yards. The Blue Day Lily flowers later in the season.





BLANKET FLOWER

(Gaillardia aristata)

The Gaillardias come from two species which are natives of the United States: one is aristata, a perennial; the other pulchella, an annual. They are among the best garden flowers because they bloom continually from early summer till sometimes after frost. When you buy your Gaillardia seed you may not be sure whether you have one of the aristata or pulchella but if next year Gaillardias spring up again, you will know then that you have aristata. Gaillardia grows from one to two feet in height. The leaves are grayish-green and divided. The flower heads grow on long, slender stems. The ray flowers are yellow, orange, brown, crimson, or purple; while the disc flowers are yellow and purple. They are excellent for cut flowers because they have nice long stems for picking. Sow Gaillardia seed where the plants are to stand, as early as possible. Allow from about ten inches to a foot of space between plants. Gaillardias like the sun and any good garden soil. Keep constantly picking so that the flowering will not run out.

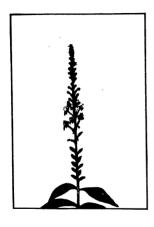
86

GIANT SUMMER HYACINTH

(Galtonia candicans)

Summer Hyacinth is a rather interesting summer-blooming bulb. The bulb is large and throws up a heavy flower stalk about two and a half feet high. The flowers, which are white and fragrant, are in loose racemes. The leaves droop away from the flower stalk in a graceful manner. The bulbs should be planted in the fall, about five in hes deep, in any good garden soil, although they prefer rosoil. Place them about eight inches apart. Giant Hya aths look better when they are planted in groups or clumps. Mulch the ground with about two inches of old manure, covering this layer over the bed in the late fall. The bulbs may be left undisturbed for some years, and better results are a cained this way than when they are taken up each year.





GAURA

(Gaura parvifolia)

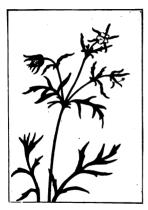
Gauras are native perennial plants which are not ordinarily raised in gardens, but are interesting if one likes native material in the garden bed. One drawback to them is the way the bloom opens. The flowers, tubular in shape, white or rose in colour, are in long racemes, and the opening of the flowers extends up the stem so slowly that the bloom is never showy at one time. The plant grows to a height of from one to three feet. The leaves are alternate. Gauras may be raised in any light garden soil. They enjoy the sun. Sow the seed where the plants are to be, and allow from six to eight inches of space between the plants. Of course, the seeds may be started indoors early and transplanted into the permanent quarters when the weather is settled.

DYEWEED

(Genista tinctoria)

Genista tinctoria is an erect-growing, ornamental shrub, a native of Europe and western Asia. It grows to be about three feet high. It has striped branches and many-flowered racemes. The flowers are yellow in colour and bloom from June to August. The fruit is a six- to ten-seeded pod. The Genistas are not very hardy in the North but tinctoria will do well in a sheltered position if protected in the winter. The soil for Genista is any dry, sandy, or rocky one. This is why the shrub is used on sandy banks and in rockeries. Be sure the soil is a well-drained one and the spot sunny. may be raised from seed, green wood cuttings, or layers, but as is true for other shrubs—it is wiser to start with the plant itself. Anglica and germanica are two other species which do well in the North with shelter and protection. Genista scoparia, a nurserymen's name for the Scotch Broom, is described under its correct name. Cutisus scoparius, in this volume. Its yellow flowers appear in May. Florists' Genista is really a Cytisus.





LONG-PLUMED AVENS

(Geum triflorum)

Long-plumed Avens is sometimes called Geum, a name given to it by Pliny. It is a perennial which likes a limy soil, and is found from Labrador to Ontario and through the West. The plant grows to be two and a half feet high and is hairy in nature. The leaves are compound. The flowers, which appear in summer, are borne on long peduncles, each one having three or more flowers on it. After the flowers go to seed they are followed by clusters of fruits which are feathery in appearance with long silvery hairs. Geum is more handsome in fruit than in flower and should be cultivated because of this. It is not very common in gardens, but G. triflorum is excellent for Northern rockeries. Geum may be raised from seed, or the plants bought and spaced about ten inches apart. They may be divided as they need to be. The best species to cultivate is Geum chiloense-which is often found in rock gardens and has double blossoms of bright colours. Its fruit is handsome and plumy.

TRICOLOR GILIA

(Gilia tricolor)

Gilia is an annual, a native of western California, named in honour of Philip Gil who was a Spanish botanist. The plant grows a foot high and has a branching stem. The leaves are alternate, much divided. The flowers are tubular, five-lobed, lilac-coloured, growing in panicles at the ends of branches. Gilia blossoms during midsummer. The flowers resemble those of Phlox perhaps more than they do any other flower. Plant the seeds outdoors as soon as possible in the spring; scatter them along in a drill, from a quarter to a half inch in depth. Thin out the plants so that they stand 6 inches apart. The soil may be any ordinary garden soil, but a sunny exposure is to be preferred.





ROWMAN'S ROOT

(Gillenia trifoliata)

Bowman's Root is a very vigorous-growing perennial of a bush-like character. It is a native plant growing in the woods from New York to Georgia. It grows to about three feet in height. The leaves are trifoliolate, three-parted. The flowers are white with a pink tinge. They are in a loose cluster, having five petals, unequal in length, five sepals, and from five to twenty stamens. The stems are dark red. Gillenias are easy to raise. Plant them in any good garden soil. They are well suited to the border and add considerable grace to it. The seeds may be started indoors in March and the young plants transplanted outdoors in May, about eighteen inches apart. Old plants may be divided. Gillenia stipulata is American Ipecae. It naturally grows farther south than trifoliliata.

SWORD FLOWER

(Gladiolus "America")

Gladiolus is a native of South Africa, improved in Holland and France, brought over to America where it found the conditions even more congenial and where, of late years, the raising of new Gladioli for the world has become a real industry. Gladiolus "America" was raised in Canada and is remarkable for the large size of its flower, the lasting quality when cut, the vigour of the plant, and the purity of colour. It is the pink Gladiolus of the flower shops. Plant Gladiolus bulbs in May after the ground is warm, and at intervals thereafter until July, for succession bloom. The root is not hardy, so must be taken up and kept away from frost. Some varieties increase rapidly; others very slowly. The young bulbs, or cormels, can be grown on, year after year, to greater size until they attain flowering strength. A moderately light, loose, well-drained—but not poor—soil is preferred. Plant four inches deep, or more, according to whether soil be heavy or light.





HORNED POPPY

(Glaucium flavum)

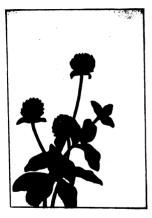
The Horned Poppies are annuals, biennials, and perennials. But since the perennials run out quickly, they should be treated as biennials. Glauciums are natives of Europe and Asia. Glaucium flavum grows to be from one foot to two feet in height. The plant branches and grows low; leaves, in rosette form, lie close to the ground; from these arise the flower stalks which are rather sparingly leafed. The flowers are yellow and orange, usually solitary and on long stems, and look like large Poppies. They appear in the summer and last only a short time, but as blossom follows blossom, the bloom is quite continuous. They may be planted in any good soil in a sunny spot. Start from seed, indoors, in April and transplant to the garden when the soil is warm. Allow about eighteen inches between plants. Sold also as G. luteum, Horned Poppies are best used for foliage effect in the flower border. Glaucium corniculatum has red or purplish flowers.

EVERLASTING

(Gnaphalium Leontopodium)

Gnaphalium Leontopodium, or Leontopodium alpinum—as it is listed, too—makes one think much of Pearly Everlasting, Anaphalis margaritacea, and of Edelweiss. The plant sends out runners and thus creeps along. The leaves are lanceolate in shape, and are white and hairy on the under surface. The flowers are in heads, seven to nine in a cluster, and grow from four to twelve inches high. Everlasting likes a sunny, hot spot, with light, well-drained soil. A high, exposed place in the rockery is ideal. If the border has dry spots in it, plant Everlasting there. Start the plants from seed planted indoors about February first, to be set out about May first, six inches apart. If the winter is severe, cover the plants with leaves.





GLOBE AMARANTH

(Gomphrena globosa)

Globe Amaranth is called Bachelor's Button, which is a name given to a host of other flowers as well. It is an annual, growing eighteen inches high. The leaves are downy and the flower heads are globular in shape, about an inch in diameter. The coloured bracts persist, hiding the true flowers. The flowers come from July to October. If these flower heads are picked and dried, they become everlasting. The colours usually found are purple—the ancestral colour—pink, yellow, and white. Globe Amaranth grows in almost any soil in the full sunlight. Sow the seeds right outdoors in May, about a half inch deep, and thin plants to stand eight inches apart. If the flowers are wished for everlastings, cut them before they are mature, and dry in the shade. Globosa nana compacta var. rubra is a dwarf suited to pot culture and border planting. It grows six inches high and has red-purple flowers. Var. alba is a white dwarf. Aurea superba is very fine, having orange flowers. The Globe Amaranths are natives of India, introduced to England as early as 1714.

BARY'S BREATH

(Gypsophila paniculata)

Baby's Breath is a little white feathery plant used much by florists in the making up of bouquets. It is a perennial, but is better treated as an annual. It grows from one to three feet high and has branches which are continually dividing; this gives the light, airy look to the plant. The flowers are little bell-shaped white ones, growing in a loose sort of a cluster. In planting it is better, perhaps, to choose the seeds of the annual species and sow them directly where they are to go. Treat them as you would Sweet Alyssum. Sown with other flowers—Heliotrope or Poppies—they are very charming. The plant blooms within six weeks after the seeds are sown and the blossoms last only about three weeks. It is well to do more than one planting since the flowers run out in so short a time. It will also self-sow. If the perennial varieties are used, start them indoors and plant outdoors in May. They will begin blooming in early summer. Gypsophila is not hard to raise nor is it particular about soil conditions. The little plant is excellent to use for cutting purposes.





GYPSOPHILA

(Gypsophila repens)

Gysophila repens is, like the perennial Baby's Breath, one of those misty-flowered plants so useful for producing effects. It has trailing stems, or prostrate ones ascending at their ends. The leaves are linear and sharp-pointed. The flowers are white or rose, and larger than one would expect. The petals are twice as long as the sepals. Repens is an excellent plant to choose for the rock garden or to place in any open, dry spot. Start seeds indoors early and transplant into the permanent beds in May. Repens is a perennial from the Alps and adapted to rockeries. It is effective, and makes no insistent demands on the gardener.

SUN ROSES

(Helianthemum vulgare)

Helianthemums are evergreen, or nearly so. They grow in dense, low mats and are just the plants for rock gardens. Sun Rose is also called Rock Rose and Frostweed. The plant grows to about ten inches and has a spread of about eighteen. The leaves are evergreen. The flowers, coming in the summer. are mostly vellow and open in the sun; they grow in terminal clusters. Sun Rose is considered one of the best of rock garden plants. It grows well in poor soil. Propagate by cuttings, division of roots, and seeds. If seeds are used, plant them in very fine soil in the house, during February or March, and transplant to the open when the weather is settled. The plants, when bought, cost about thirty cents apiece. Helianthemum canadensis is a strong little native species; it, too, forms spreading mats but is very difficult to cultivate. Coccineum is one of the finest of them all; the blossoms are scarlet with golden centres and look like little roses.





FALSE SUNFLOWER

(Heliopsis helianthoides var. Pitcheriana)

False Sunflower is a vigorous wild-blooming composite. It well repays one for bringing its colourful bloom into the garden. It receives its variety name from the person who introduced it among garden plants. It is a perennial, growing from about two to three feet high. It grows bushy, and has a spread of three feet and more. The stem is smooth and often purple in colour. The flower heads have a spread of nearly three inches. The ray flowers are golden yellow and the disc flowers are yellow, too. It may be planted in any dry spot in the garden and is valuable because of this, also because it is excellent in the border for cut flowers. Sow outdoors about one half inch deep. There should be a space of two feet between plants. False Sunflower blooms freely from July to October and, were it not for the more attractive sunflowers, it would be cultivated more. It deserves to be.

HELIOTROPE

(Heliotropium peruvianum)

Heliotrope is a native of warm regions and is best known as a greenhouse and a bedding plant. It grows to about two feet high and may become very shrubby. Its flowers are purple, fragrant, and grown in a raceme, the tip of which always curls up a bit. Most people buy the plants of Heliotrope or make cuttings from old plants, but it is perfectly easy to start from the seed. Sow seeds in March, indoors, in a very fine soil. and give them as warm and sunny a place as possible. By May the plants are ready to set out. These should be set fifteen inches apart. By July they will have started to bloom. It is well to plant something between Heliotropes which will take away from the bare effect. Candytuft or Sweet Alyssum looks well thus planted. Heliotropes should have a fine sunny exposure. Any good garden soil will serve the purpose. There are white-flowered varieties of Heliotrope such as the variety known as Boule de Niege





LEMON LILY, OR YELLOW DAY LILY

(Hemerocallis flava)

Not really a lily (Lilium) at all, but nevertheless ranks as one of the fifty most popular plants for the home garden. The generic name, Hemerocallis—from the Greek, meaning beautiful by day"—refers to the closing of the flowers at night, a habit that also gives the plant one of its common names. (The Blue and the White Day Lilies, however, belong to another genus, Funkia.) The roots are bundles of fleshy tubers easily divided, as they should be when too compact. The clump of foliage is made up of slender, grass-like leaves, one and a half to two feet long, and longer, slender, yellow blossoms appearing in June. The Lemon Lily thrives in any good soil, but especially in partial shade in moist places near ponds, etc. The plants are so easily propagated by division of the clumps that no other method is needed.

SWEET ROCKET

(Hesperis matronalis)

Sweet Rocket, Dame's Violet, or Damask Violet is a native of southern Europe and Asia. It is widely distributed in Europe and grows wild. Its name, Dame's Violet, came from a story that its fragrance was so delicious that ladies loved to have it in their rooms. Sweet Rocket is a hardy perennial which grows to be from two to three feet tall; it grows in clumps. The flowers, in loose terminal spikes, are white, lilac, pink, and purple, resembling those of Stock. The individual bloom is four-petalled. Sweet Rocket begins to bloom in early June and continues through August. It is best to buy seeds of double varieties; they are handsomer than the single-flowered ones. Plant the seed indoors, early, and transplant outdoors when weather permits. A good soil and sunlight satisfy Rockets. Give the clumps plenty of space to grow according to the spread of the individual plant.





CORAL BELLS

(Heuchera sanguinea)

Coral Bells, Crimson Bells, or Alum Root-a perennial, growing about ten inches high—is one of the best plants which has small red flowers. It comes from New Mexico. Its root is very astringent, so it is sometimes called Alum Root. Its leaves form a cluster close to the ground, so that the plant looks globular in shape. Flower stalks-about twelve to fifteen inches in length, thin and wiry in appearance-bear clusters of red flowers, excellent for cutting; they make one think of our wild flower called Bishop's Gap. The red bell of the flower is practically all calyx. The blooming season is July and August. Crimson Bells will grow in any good garden soil. They like the sun but will grow in partly shaded spots. They are fine for borders or for the rock garden. Crimson Bells may be started from seed or from the plant. If seeds are used, start them early and transplant to the outdoor garden. Allow a foot of space between plants. The new hybrids are very handsome, in salmon pinks and rose pinks; scarlets; even vellows and whites.

10

ROSE OF SHARON

(Hibiscus syriacus)

Rose of Sharon, or Shrubby Althea, is one of our most common garden shrubs. It grows to be from six to twelve feet high and is much branched. The leaves look small for the shrub. The flowers resemble those of Hollyhock. They appear solitary, in the axils of the young wood, late in the summer and continue blooming gaily in the fall, looking like a misplaced spring opening. The colour of the flowers is rose or purple, and is darker-more intensified-toward the base. There are white-flowered Altheas and others with variegated leaves. Rose of Sharon grows in any good soil and even in soil that is not good. It is often seen planted out on the lawn, as a specimen shrub, or by the house. Propagation is by seed. cuttings, and grafting. Plant in spring, allowing plenty of root space. Some excellent Altheas are: flore pleno, which has variegated leaves and purple flowers, double: Jeanne d'Arc. white flowers, double; rubra pleno, red flowers, double; variegatia flore pleno, called Painted Lady Althea, white flowers, purple outside.





FLOWER OF AN HOUR

(Hibiscus Trionum)

Flower of an Hour, Trailing Hollyhock, or Bladder Ketmia is a rather interesting annual rarely cultivated in our gardens. It grows to be from one to two feet high. The flowers are shaped like mallows, appear in the axils of the leaves, and are pure white or yellow in colour—usually with a dark centre. These flowers open in the sunshine, close when the sun is withdrawn, and then never open again. Plant the seed outdoors. Choose a warm, sunny spot regardless of soil. Thin the young plants so that they stand from six to eight inches apart. Flower of an Hour blooms through midsummer. It is an excellent plant for rock gardens. As it is a native of lands which border deserts, this fact probably accounts for its behaviour toward the sun.

JAPANESE HOP

(Humulus japonicus)

Humulus japonicus is a most popular vine because of its beautiful foliage and quick growth, although it lacks the great charm of the hanging Hops, which it does not bear at all. Japanese Hop is treated as an annual. It came to this country in 1886, and has been popular ever since. The leaf is deeply cut, lobed, but never has less than five lobes. The flowers are in catkins but the pistillate one is much more enlarged when it is in fruit. The vine may be raised from seed planted outdoors in May. It will grow twenty feet during the summer. Allow a foot of space between seeds and train the vines where you wish them to grow—over fences, walls, or even trellises. Any good soil is right for this vine, but a sunny position is to be preferred. Humulus is an excellent vine for shade. Variegatus is the best form of japonica. It has variegated foliage, streaked and splashed with white. From seeds you will have very interesting variegations.





PERENNIAL HOP

(Humulus lupulus)

This Humulus is our common Hop, a native of Europe and of North America, too. It is of course raised for the Hops, but at the same time its heavy hanging flowers are very ornamental. It is Humulus japonicus that is planted usually for a cover and ornamental vine. Humulus lupulus is a perennial and often grows thirty feet in a season. The leaves are three-lobed and sometimes five- to seven-lobed. The staminate flowers are in tassel-like racemes. The mature pistillate catkins are the Hops themselves. They are loose and papery looking, yellow in colour and fragrant. Hops grow rapidly in almost any soil, and like the sunlight. Hops may be raised from seed started indoors and set out in May. Place plants about twelve inches apart. One may make cuttings of the Hop. also. Wild Hop grows in thickets and along the river-side. Pliny speaks of it as one of the Romans' garden plants.

GREAT YELLOW TULIP POPPY

(Hunnemannia fumariaefolia)

This is an annual with foliage of Poppies, and flower of a Tulip. It is a native of Mexico, and worth trying. The plant grows to about two feet in height. The flowers are two inches across, yellow in colour, Tulip-like in appearance, with numerous stamens. The blooming season is September and October, although it may begin to bloom before this. Plant the seed outdoors about one inch deep, May fifteenth, or thereabouts, in any good garden soil, in a sunny spot. The plants should have each a foot of space as they have a rather bushy habit of growth. Try it at least as an experiment.





HYDRANGEA

(Hydrangea paniculata var. grandiflora)

This is the common late-flowering shrubby Hydrangea that is so conspicuous in August and September, with its immense trusses of creamy white flowers which persist until winter. They become tinged with pink as they age, and finally assume greenish brown shades. This is one of the shrubs that can be pruned in spring because the flowers are produced on the new wood of that season. The harder the pruning the larger, but fewer, are the flower heads and vice versa. The shrub grows in practically any soil, even that of a light nature and not very fertile. It is a favourite low hedge plant for seaside gardens. The commonly grown form, the one here illustrated, has sterile flowers. The fertile form makes a very effective shrub, and as the flower heads are not so weighty it develops a prettier form—but it is not very common.

GARDEN BALSAM

(Impatiens Balsamina)

Garden Balsam or Touch-Me-Not is a plant which is used in the greenhouse and for indoor potting, but it is also useful for outdoor bedding purposes. It is called "Impatiens" because when the seed part is touched it irritably bursts open. It was brought from India to England in 1596. It grows from one to one and a half feet in height. The flowers are clustered in the axils of the leaves. The sepals and petals are coloured alike and are three in number. One of the sepals is drawn out into a long spur. When the individual flowers are studied they are very handsome, but otherwise they are quite overshadowed by the leaves which fall over them. The stem is a succulent. brittle affair. Balsam flowers are from carmine, purples, whites, to vellows in colour. There are double Balsams which are called Camelia-flowered. The seed capsule is five-parted and when it is touched the valves separate and throw the seeds out with a great deal of force. Balsamina is treated as an outdoor annual. The seeds may be planted one half inch deep just where the plants are to remain





INCARVILLEA

(Incarvillea Delavayi)

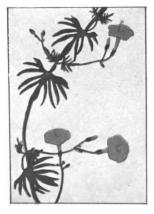
Incarvillea, or Hardy Gloxinia as it is sometimes called, is a plant so large that it is rarely grown in the small garden where it is decidedly out of place. Its leaves form a cluster which spread over the ground. These leaves are large, being a foot long, and are segmented, each leaf having from fifteen to twenty segments. The plant blooms in June. The flower stalk grows from one to two feet high and bears from two to twelve purplish flowers. These look like those of the Catalpa, for they belong to the same family. The individual flowers are from one to three inches long and often spread as wide as they are long. The soil for Incarvillea should be a deep, well-worked, sandy one, with plenty of rotted manure added. Choose a sheltered spot if possible. The plants may be started from seed and later division of plants. Start the seed indoors and transplant into the open. Allow two feet or more between and all around plants, which will need a winter cover of leaves as they are rather delicate and susceptible. Grandiflora is a more hardy form than Delayavi.

INDIGOFERA

(Indigofera floribunda)

Indigofera is a fine shrub growing from three to four feet high. The leaves are compound and rather handsomely divided. The flowers of this variety are flesh-coloured; they appear in June and bloom until late fall. The flowers grow in axillary spikes. Indigofera has flowers which range in colour from white to purple and rose. The fruit is a pod. Gerardiana has very delicate reddish-purple flowers. It grows low and its silvery gray branches and compound leaves make a rather fine appearance. These are perennials, better bought than started from seed. These shrubs are not so much used as many others. When they are planted, it is usual to treat them as individuals for ornamental purposes. Indigofera includes the Indigo plant of commerce. Most of the indigo comes from Indigofera tinctoria of Asia, or from a West Indian species, Anil.





CARDINAL CLIMBER

(Ipomoea cardinalis)

Cardinal Climber is a fine annual vine. It is the result of a cross made between Ipomoea Quamoclit, Cypress Vine and Coccinea, Star Glory, by Mr. Sloter of Ohio. The vine grows rapidly to a height of more than thirty feet. The foliage is rather fern-like and lacy. The flowers are in clusters, five to seven in a cluster. They are a brilliant red, have long tubes, and open up in a flaring blaze. Plant the seeds indoors in March and transplant outdoors after the middle of May to a warm sunny spot, where the soil is good. The seeds germinate rather slowly so cut a little notch in each seed to assist the plant in making its way out.

STAR IPOMOEA

(Ipomoea coccinea)

Star Ipomoea is an annual vine growing about ten feet in height. The leaves are entire and Morning-Glory shaped. The flowers are rather small and so are rather disappointing. But they are abundantly produced from August to October. They are bell-shaped, yellowish white, with a purple eye. Plant the seeds indoors in April and transplant outdoors, where you wish them to remain, in May. Allow a space of ten inches between the plants. All Ipomoeas like sunny spots and good soil, but they grow under less favourable conditions. Germination is assisted by cutting a notch in the seed.





IVY-LEAVED MORNING-GLORY

(Ipomoea hederacea)

Ipomoea resembles Moonflower Vine very much and if you see what appears to be a weak, inferior, smaller-looking Moonflower, it is probably not that at all, but Hederacea. It differs from Moonflower Vine—first, in having a stem covered with sharp points; again, in having smaller leaves, and flowers which are only about three inches across against those of Moonflower which are perhaps six inches across. The seeds of Moonflower are smooth; those of Hederacea have shaggy margins. But if Hederacea is used, plant the seeds as you would those of Moonflower Vine, starting them indoors, in fine soil, in February. Set the sturdy plants outdoors after the middle of May. Use these plants as you would those of Moonflower Vine—as a cover for a trellis, arbour, fence or an old wall. Sold also as I. grandiflora.

MORNING-GLORY

(Ipomoea purpurea)

Morning-Glory is one of our most popular annual vines. It is a South American plant. The stem twines. The flowers are funnel-shaped and of various colours, chiefly purples and whites, striped and spotted. It is a rapid-climbing vine and will twine itself about any support provided for it. If strings are not stretched for it to run upon, it will twine over anything and choke out all kinds of plants. Plant Morning-Glory seeds outdoors in May, half an inch deep, and allowing about eight inches between plants. No great space is needed because the plant is to climb and not to spread. It will grow in almost any soil and needs no special care. The blossom of the Morning-Glory—Imperialis—has very large leaves and huge blossoms.





CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Cypress Vine is another of the annual twining vines belonging to the same family as Morning-Glory. It is a summerblooming vine. The stem twines and it will grow from fifteen to twenty feet in any one summer. The flowers are bright red in colour and much smaller than those of Morning-Glory. They grow in clusters. Sow the seed outdoors, planting each seed half an inch deep and from eight to ten inches apart. It is considered one of our best climbers. Ipomoea coccinea is another of the family worth planting. It is called Star Ipomoea. It grows ten feet in a season and has scarlet flowers.

ACHYRANTHES

(Iresine Herbstii)

Iresine is a foliage plant which comes from Brazil. These plants are used for bedding in the same way as one uses Coleus. Iresine grows to be from one to one and a half feet in height. The leaves are opposite and are in two colours, either a deep blood-red, or a greenish yellow. There may be variations of these but the colours come from one or the other of the types. The flowers are of an inconspicuous greenish white in colour, borne in panicles, either axillary or terminal. Pinch off the bloom as it comes, since one grows the plant for foliage only. Cuttings should be made of this in the fall. Make the cuttings about four inches long; pick off all leaves except three or four terminal ones; put in a moist sand bed to root. After rooting, pot up in a mixture of one half sand and one half garden soil and place in 2-inch pots; later, shift to 3-inch pots. Plant outdoors in May, leaving about six inches between plants.





PERENNIAL PEA

(Lathurus latifolius)

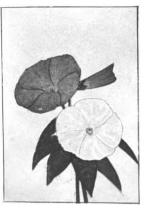
Perennial or Everlasting Pea is a native of Europe. It grows from four to eight feet in length. The leaves are compound; the flowers are large and rose-coloured. It blooms in August and the bloom is followed by a flat pod which is from four to five inches in length. The stem bears tendrils, hence it climbs. It is one of the hardiest and most easily raised of climbing plants. It grows in any sort of soil and will run riot over walls or trellises. It may be grown in shade as well as in sun. The plant may be started from seeds sown about a half inch in depth and from six to eight inches apart. It very much resembles a strong Sweet Pea plant, but it lacks the delightful fragrance of the latter. Albus bears white flowers and blooms in summer. Splendens has dark purple and red flowers and is considered to be the best variety of all.

SWEET PEAS

(Lathyrus odoratus)

Sweet Peas are among our favourite annual flowers, not to be surpassed in bloom and sweet odour. Buy the Spencer type, which is often spoken of as the Orchid Sweet Pea. It is much larger than the old form and each flower stalk grows from twelve to fifteen inches in length and bears from four to five blossoms. Seeds may be planted outdoors early in the season, earlier than most flower seeds. To prepare the soil, dig and spade up the ground to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Do this in the fall, if possible. If manure is placed down below this area, it will act as a feeder and draw the roots downward. The seeds must be planted in full exposure to the sunlight; a little frost does not hurt them. Sow seeds six inches apart, three seeds to a place; then cover them over with a half inch of fine soil. As the plants come up, leave but one good specimen in each place. Buy one ounce of seed for 100 feet of drill; or start from seed indoors, in small pots, during March. These plants should be put outdoors about the middle of April and spaced six inches apart. They must not be grown on the same soil every year.





LAVATERA

(Lavatera splendens)

Lavatera splendens is one of the finest of annuals. The plant is robust, growing to about three feet. It has a habit of spreading. In July it starts blooming, and continues until September. The blossoms remind one of Hollyhocks, for they are Mallow-like and are usually pink or white in colour, but rarely yellow. Sow the seed, about three quarters of an inch below the surface of the soil, just where you wish the plant to remain, as it does not like being transplanted. Allow two feet of space for each plant. They will grow in any good garden soil, like the sun, and thrive in any weather. Nevertheless, they are not so popular as is the Hollyhock. Lavateras are excellent to use for cut flowers. The seed may be sown in bulb beds or wherever early blooming plants have passed away. Sunset is a new variety, with a deep pink flower. Arborea is a biennial, growing from three to five feet high, and has purple flowers. Its variety variegata is the one to buy.

LAVENDER

(Lavandula vera)

Lavender is an old-fashioned favourite flower. Sweet Lavender is sold on the streets all over London. The plant grows to be from one to three feet high. It is a perennial shrub which comes to us from India. The flowers are in long spikes. The individual flower is blue or lavender in colour and has the sweet odour that means Lavender to all of us. Lavender may be raised from cuttings. The young plants are put four feet apart, in rows six feet apart. The soil should be light and in the winter the plants should be protected as they are tender. In the average garden one does not raise long rows of Lavender, but perhaps has a plant or two. In its native region it grows on dry, hilly places. Too much moisture is deadly to the Lavender plant.





BLAZING STAR

(Liatris pycnostachya)

Blazing Star, Gay Feather, or Button Snakeroot, is a native hardy perennial, best suited to the wild flower garden. This plant grows from two to five feet tall. The leaves are narrow and grass-like, and from them appear several straight flower stalks bearing flower spikes from six to twelve inches long and covered with Ageratum-like purple flowers which bloom from August to September. Blazing Star grows in a poor soil and thrives in a rich one. It multiplies by offsets from the cormlike base. One may start from seed. Plant in late August or September and cover the plants. Blazing Star looks best when in masses. Crowd the plants, allowing only from eight to ten inches of space for each. The common Blazing Star is L. squarrosa, but L. pycnostachya, or Kansas Gay Feather, is the better garden plant; the flowers are purple and grow in dense spikes; the foliage is grass-like and thick. Use for massing. The plant grows from four to five feet high.

GOLD-BANDED LILY, JAPAN LILY

(Lilium auratum)

One of the distinct favourites in American gardens, giving the best results when massed and scattered among small or medium-sized shrubs. It is perfectly hardy, fairly easily grown, but not so long-lived as Lilium speciosum. Lilium Henryi, and Lilium tigrinum, borders often having to be replanted after two or three years. The round bulb is perennial and hardy throughout north temperate sections. The long, slender-pointed leaves are scattered all the way up the stems. The blossoms are the largest of all Lilies, sometimes measuring a foot across. White, with yellow bands and brown and purple spots, they make a rich, effective display in July and August. Any ordinary, fairly light soil, deeply prepared is suitable. A handful of sphagnum moss, placed under each bulb, often proves helpful. The plants are propagated mainly by means of offsets or small bulbs, and scales which-planted in spring, and kept moist and warm—produce bulblets before fall and plantable or salable specimens the second summer.





EUROPEAN TURK'S CAP LILY

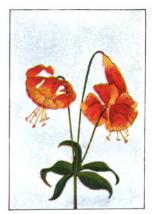
(Lilium Martagon)

The Turk's Cap or Purple Martagon Lily is far more widely grown in its native Europe than here. It is said that the bulbs are eaten by the Cossacks, in spite of the plant's rather unpleasant odour. The bulb is perennial, and ovoid in shape. The stems grow to five and a half feet with leaves sometimes cattered but usually in whorls around the stem. The flowers ranging from three to twenty, in a loose nodding cluster, are rather small and turban-shaped, in colour all the way from dirty white to purple, sometimes spotted but in general dull and less attractive than some other forms. Any fairly good, light soil is satisfactory and even some shade is not a serious obstacle.

PANTHER LILY

(Lilium pardalinum)

Panther Lily is a magnificent species of Californian origin, in a dozen or more varieties, not widely known or appreciated, but worthy of extensive cultivation because of its hardiness, stately appearance, and rapid increase. In favoured sections the short-branched bulb produces stems ranging from three to nine feet and bearing a few whorls of dark green leaves usually about half way up. The large, strongly recurved flowers, borne three to twenty on a stem, are bright red, shading into orange, and marked with brownish purple spots. These appear in July. An excellent garden specimen, the Panther Lily will thrive in well-drained loam, but prefers a moist, peaty soil in sun or partial shade. Plenty of light, air, and protection from high wind are essential; the plant requires at least two years to get established and resents being disturbed thereafter.





HANDSOME LILY, OR JAPAN LILY

(Lilium speciosum var. roseum)

Lilium speciosum is one of the best of all Lilies for general cultivation, especially in borders. Of free, informal habit, it is thoroughly hardy and exceedingly thrifty under conditions at all favourable. It is a favourite species with florists, for cutting. Introduced from Japan in 1830, it offers at least a score of useful varieties, roseum being a much stronger pink than the type. The bulb is round, the stiff stems two to four feet high, the short-stemmed leaves widely scattered. The widely reflexed flowers are flushed and spotted with crimson, and thickly covered with small lumps or papillæ near the centre. The blooming season extends into August and September. Ordinary garden soil is satisfactory, though the presence of leaf mould and peat improves it. Either sun or partial shade suits this species, which does best if given a slight protective mulch in winter.

TIGER LILY

(Lilium tigrinum)

The Tiger Lily of the old-time garden is familiar to practically every one, even though found oftener to-day in abandoned than in carefully tended gardens. A native of China and Japan—where the round, perennial bulbs are eaten—it finds congenial conditions in all parts of this country, and rapidly multiplies by self-seeding with bulblets that develop in the axils of the upper leaves. The pale whitish stems attain five feet or so and bear scattered, rich green leaves, becoming shorter toward the top of the stem. The flowers—in nodding clusters of from three to ten or more—are bright to orange red. thickly spotted with purple. The petals are generally more or less twisted. Though less fastidious as to soil than some other Lilies, the Tiger Lily prefers a loose, sandy loam well supplied with humus, where drought is not liable to occur and where shelter against high winds is afforded. Plant the bulbs seven inches deep.





KENILWORTH IVY

(Linaria Cymbalaria)

Kenilworth Ivy, or Mother of Thousands, is a tender little plant which sows itself. It trails and roots at points, forming new plants. The leaves are lobed, having from five to seven roundish lobes. The flowers are solitary in the axils, a pretty bluish colour, sometimes white. It blooms steadily from June to September. This plant is most often used in hanging baskets and as a cover under benches in the greenhouse. But it will grow outdoors if you choose a moist, shaded spot. It may be started from seed or by stem division. Kenilworth Ivy is tender but will sow itself and start up from the seed the following spring. When once established outdoors it will care for itself. Use it in the rock garden where it acts as a fine cover plant and will bloom continuously. It may be taken into the house and used as a hanging plant.

LINARIA

(Linaria reticulata)

Linaria reticulata, an old garden plant from Portugal, is not used much in our gardens. It belongs in the same group with vulgaris, our common weed, and Butter-and-Eggs, or Toadflax. Reticulata is an annual. The flowers are in short spikes. They are purple with yellow and copper-coloured parts, and the spur points downward. The leaves are linear. Plant the seeds outdoors in almost any soil and location. Or start the seeds indoors early in February and transplant the seedlings outdoors in May, allowing a space of eight inches between them.





FLOWERING FLAX

(Linum grandiflorum)

The Flax plants are very pretty, free-flowering, and of the easiest culture. Grandiflorum is an annual plant with red or blue flowers according to variety. The plant grows to be about two feet in height. Flax branches, but the foliage is rather delicate, so the plant never looks bushy. The flowers are bell-shaped and very open. The blue of the Flax is very blue, and when the seed is sown among the Delphiniums, the effect at blooming time is fine for they bloom together, in June. Rubrum has red flowers; occineum, bright scarlet. Sow the seed in ordinary garden soil in a sunny spot. Plant them about a half inch deep, no more, and thin to about six or eight inches apart. The flowers are of no use for cutting. Frost will take the plants as soon as it comes. Linum perenne is perennial Flax and is a fine plant, flowering very often the first year. The flowers are blue, sometimes white.

LEMON VERBENA

(Lippia citriodora)

Lemon Verbena is an old-fashioned and well-loved flower. used so often to tuck into bouquets of mixed flowers to add a bit of delicious scent. It is a South American plant, found always in greenhouses here, and in old gardens. It is a lowgrowing plant. The leaves are long, narrow, and pointed, in whorls of threes or fours. The flowers are in whorled axillary spikes or in terminal panicles, three inches or so in length. Lemon Verbena may be planted right out in the garden, but if left out for the winter, must be protected with straw. In the spring, Lemon Verbena, planted indoors, will send up new shoots; of these, make cuttings three inches long. Leave in sand until they root; then put into 2-inch pots, in a soil half sand and half garden or potting soil. Never let these cuttings become dry at any stage. By April the little plants may be too large for the 2-inch pot, if so put them into 3-inch ones. If you have a cold frame, place the pots in this until the plants can be planted outdoors in May. From these little plants you will have nice bushy ones in the summer.





CARDINAL FLOWER

(Lobelia cardinalis)

Cardinal Flower or Indian Pink is one of our finest, most showy native perennial plants. It grows about three feet high in low spots, along streams, where its brilliant colour flashes like The flowers, borne in spikes, are a cardinal red and each has a long, tubular corolla, two-lipped; the upper lip is two-lobed—the under one, three-lobed. It might seem that Cardinal Flower would be a difficult plant to take from its swamp home into a drier garden soil. But it adjusts itself gracefully to the change, and often grows taller and becomes more brilliant in the garden than it ever did in its native haunt. Plant it in moist soil and a half-shaded situation and cover it in the winter. Lobelia cardinalis may be started from seed indoors in March and transplanted outdoors early in May. Each plant needs about a foot of space. The great Blue Lobelia, Lobelia syphilitica, is fine in any garden. It grows almost four feet high and has great masses of blue flowers in midsummer. Plant it in a moist spot, in the shade, and it will care for itself.

LOBELIA

(Lobelia Erinus)

Lobelia, like Sweet Alvssum and Candytuft, is a little edging plant, growing only about six inches high. The flowers are light blue to dark blue—small, numerous, and rather bell-shaped. There are rose-flowered varieties and often the blue ones give place to white. Lobelia is very easy to raise. Sow the seeds outdoors about a quarter of an inch deep and thin so that they stand about six inches apart. Some varieties are dwarf and spreading, while others half trail and are excellent for the window box. Lobelia may also be potted for indoor culture, and cut back to a height of about three inches. Lobelia will begin to bloom about July. Good varieties are gracilis, a trailer for window boxes and hanging baskets; Crystal Palace compacta, dark blue flowers, growing six inches high, a good bedder; speciosa, a favourite for edgings, six inches high; alba, white flowers; and Kermesina, crimson.





FLY HONEYSUCKLE

(Lonicera canadensis)

An erect, hardy, and generally useful shrub is the Fly Honeysuckle, known by one system of nomenclature as Lonicera canadensis and by another as Lonicera ciliata. It grows to a height of five feet and the yellowish flowers sometimes tinged with red that appear early in May or even in April give way by early summer to attractive light red fruits, pendent from slender stems and always in pairs. Like the other bush honeysuckle it will do well under almost any soil conditions, but unlike some it does as well if not better in partial shade than in bright sunlight. Generally speaking, it does not need much pruning; when any is called for, do it soon after the blossoms fall before the buds for next season's crop have formed. As indicated by its name, the natural range of this shrub is from Canada west to Michigan and as far south as Pennsylvania.

MALTESE CROSS

(Lychnis chalcedonica)

Maltese Cross, London Pride, Jerusalem Cross, and Scarlet Lightning are the names given to Lychnis chalcedonica. Maltese Cross is one of the easiest of perennials to raise from seed. It grows about three feet high. The foliage looks like that of Sweet William. It blooms in June. The flowers, in spreading cymes or heads, are red—a brick red—in colour. Plant the seed in any good garden soil, but in a sunny spot, as the plants thrive under the hottest of sunshine. Thin out so that they stand one foot apart in the row. The plants grow without any special care and are most satisfactory. Alba is a white-flowered variety. Haageana hybrids grow only a foot high. The large bloom of this Maltese Cross is in the shape of a cross and comes in June. The colours of the flowers are pink and scarlet, white and cream. Maltese Cross, Lychnis chalcedonica, is probably Japanese in origin.





CUCKOO FLOWER

(Lychnis Flos-cuculi)

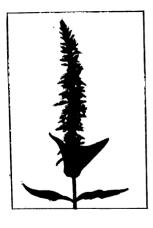
Cuckoo Flower, or Ragged Robin, is a perennial which blooms continuously and is an old favourite. It grows to be about two feet high. The flowers are a bright pink borne in loose clusters in June. Bloom continues from that time until frost. Plant the seed outdoors and allow about ten inches of space between plants. It requires no special kind of soil but needs the direct, hot sunshine for best development. There are double-flowered forms which are in reds and whites and very pleasing. Variety plenissima is one of these which, after once being established, starts blooming in the spring and continues. It is used as an edging plant. Lychnis coeti-rosa has small, bright red flowers and is much liked. L. Viscaria clegans looks like Gilliflower; it has pink flowers which appear in June.

MATRIMONY VINE

(Lycium halimifolium)

Matrimony Vine or Box Thorn is not a vine at all, but a shrub with trailing branches which are often trained up over a support and are very effective. It is an early summer and autumn bloomer. Matrimony Vine has rather narrow, gravish green leaves, alternately placed with little leaves often clustered in their axils. The stem is thorny. The flowers are light purple which fades to a yellow colour; they appear solitary or in clusters in the axils. The fruit is a scarlet or red berry and is very decorative—in the fall, loading down the slender, drooping branches. The foliage does not change colour in the fall, so makes a fine contrast to the red berries. Box Thorns may be grown in any soil if it is not too moist. Do not set the plants too near flower beds, as Matrimony Vine has a bad habit of sending out suckers, which are very disturbing. The shrubs may be started from cuttings or seeds. It is best to buy the plants. L. halimifolium, ruthenicum, and chilense are all hardy in the North. L. chilense has very large scarlet fruit





SPIKED LOOSESTRIFE

(Lythrum Salicaria)

Spiked or Purple Loosestrife came from Europe to our gardens. In England these plants are called Soldiers because of their erect manner of growth. It loves low, moist spots. Loosestrife grows about three to five feet in height. The leaves are either borne oppositely or, less often, in whorls of three. The flowers are in long, erect spikes. The individual flower is purplish pink. They are summer-blooming plants. Plant Loosestrife in any moist soil, by water in a damp border, or among shrubs. They look well planted thus. Allow a space of two feet for each plant. They may be started from seed early in the spring or outdoors in late August, to be covered over for next spring. It is a good plan to buy the plants which are inexpensive. Lythrum roseum is a beautiful variety with cherry-coloured flowers. It blooms very freely from July to September. L. lysimachia, or Japan Loosestrife, is a native of Japan. L. clethroides grows two feet high and has long spikes of white flowers from June to September.

MATRICARIA

(Matricaria inodora)

Matricaria inodora is often confounded with Feverfew. It is a native of Asia and Europe. Matricaria is an annual, growing to be about two feet tall. The plants bloom very freely all summer. The blossoms are in heads arranged as are the flowers of Feverfew. Plant the seed right outdoors in the border, thinning later so that the plants have each about two inches of space. They need no special care. The blossoms may be used for cut flowers. Variety plenissima has double white flowers in fine heads; it will sometimes bloom a second season; var. eximia, called Golden Ball, is good for pot culture; the flowers are light yellow.





MATIRANDYA

(Maurandya Barclaiana)

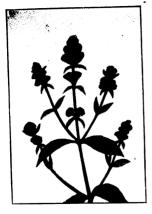
Maurandya is sometimes spelled "Maurandia." It is a perennial vine, a native of Mexico. It climbs by the twisting of the stalks of leaves and flowers. The vine grows about ten feet in a season. The flowers are Snapdragon-like; they are trumpet-shaped and quite showy in colours-white, rose, purple and blue. Plant the seeds about a half inch deep right outdoors where you wish the vine to remain. They are often used in hanging baskets on the porch, where they are very graceful. These bloom the first year. They may be taken into the home in the fall, for they are used frequently in cool greenhouses for winter bloom; otherwise replant outdoors each year for seed. Maurandyas are easy enough to raise, needing no special kind of soil or care; Barclaiana is the commonest of these vines, having a blue or a white flower; antirrhiniflora is purple-flowered; and Emeryana rosea has rose-coloured flowers

SNAILS

(Medicago scutellata)

Medicago scutellata is an annual, grown occasionally in gardens as a "joker in the pack." This plant belongs to the legumes in the same group with Alfalfa. The leaves are compound, the upper and lower leaflets vary in shape from oblong to ovate. The flowers are yellow, small, and solitary. The pod is large, about half an inch across, and looks like a real snail. Plant the seeds outdoors in any soil, placing them about half an inch deep, and they will grow readily. They are raised only as freaks, just for fun.





PEPPERMINT

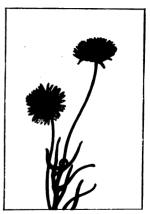
(Menta piperita)

Peppermint grows along the sides of streams or in wet places. It is a European perennial plant which has been naturalized in America. It sends out runners and has persistent rootstocks by which the plant may be propagated. Peppermint has a square stem. That is one way to identify it. It grows from one to three feet in height. The leaves are two or three inches long—crimpy and covered over with oil glands, when bruised or chewed there is no mistaking them for aught but Peppermint. The flowers are small, purple or white in colour, and grow in spikes—terminal or lateral. A few plants of Peppermint form a desirable addition to the garden. One may buy the plants; set them in early spring in a moist place ten inches apart.

FIG MARIGOLD

(Mesembryanthemum)

Fig Marigolds are the best kind of plants to raise on sandy banks, rocky places, or poor soil. They have succulent, fat, green leaves which grow in whorls from a stem, light green and juicy when young and brown and woody when old. The flowers are pink or white. The pinks fade somewhat in colour as the season advances. The plant has a spread of eighteen inches, but is not more than from six to twelve inches in height. Fig Marigold is best started from cuttings about four inches long made in the fall from tender shoots. Break off the lowest whorl of leaves on your cutting and inbed above this place, in sand. The cuttings root very quickly and may be transferred to 3-inch pots in a soil of half sand and half garden soil. When bedding out in the spring, allow a foot of space between plants, They may also be used in pots, window boxes, and hanging baskets.





SENSITIVE PLANT

(Mimosa pudica)

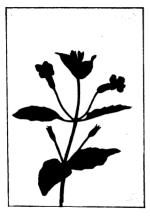
Sensitive Plant, or Humble Plant, is a curious and interesting half-hardy annual. The interesting thing about it is the apparent sensitiveness of the leaves. When touched ever so lightly, the petiole falls over and the leaflets close up to reopen after a time. The mechanism of movement is not thoroughly understood. The younger the plant the more sensitive is the foliage and the quicker the movements. These little plants are found always in greenhouses. They grow from about one to two feet tall. The leaves are compound and a very pretty tender green. The flowers are pink and grow in a head so that they look like fluffy pink or purplish balls. Plant the seed a quarter of an inch deep in fine, loose soil, in a sunny spot. They are excellent for children to raise in boxes, for curiosities. Mimosa is a perennial, without doubt, in the tropics.

MONKEY FLOWER

(Mimulus lutcus)

Who wouldn't like to raise Monkey Flowers as a joke in the garden? The name, meaning "mimic," comes from the Latin, and the flowers look as if they were grinning like monkeys. In appearance they are like Snapdragon, but have an open—not a closed—throat. These plants are perennials, but are treated as annuals, for they are not hardy; but they will self-sow. Mimulus grows in any soil, even a dump heap. Remember that the plants need plenty of water. They grow from two to four feet high and should be spaced from a foot to a foot and a half apart. They may be planted indoors early and will bloom gaily all summer. The flower is not difficult to distinguish; it is two-lipped, with two upper and three lower leaves, which are yellow in colour dotted over with brown. Cardinalis is a Californian perennial. Glutinosa is a good greenhouse variety, its flowers being lovely and copper-coloured.





MUSK PLANT

(Mimulus moschatus)

Musk Plant is an evergreen trailer, a perennial with creeping stems. It makes a growth of about three feet in length. The flowers are small, like those of Snapdragon, but with an open throat. They are pale vellow, with spots of brown on them. The foliage is fragrant. Musk plant is excellent to use in hanging baskets and also as a cover for damp, shady places. If the seeds are started indoors early in February or March, the plants will-bloom the first year. They are really halfhardy perennials so should have a winter cover if used in the North. They really need no special care, just naturally growing.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Mirabilis Jalapa)

Four O'Clock or Marvel-of-Peru is common in old gardens. It is to be treated as an annual although it is a perennial. Four O'Clock grows to be about two and a half feet high and becomes quite bush-like, the individual plant being eighteen inches through. The flowers, produced in summer, resemble those of Morning-Glory in shape. They are in terminal clusters, in various colourswhite, yellow, pink, orange, red, and striped—and are funnel shaped. Each flower lasts but a night—hence the name: it opens up in late afternoon, about four o'clock-on cloudy days, earlier. Set the seed right outdoors where the plants are to grow. The seeds are rather large; plant them an inch deep and three inches apart. Later, when they are two inches high, thin the plants, so that they are about a foot apart, to allow for spread. They grow in any sort of soil and are excellent for bedding; they may even be used for a hedge where a temporary plant is desired. Tom Thumb is bushy and grows only a foot high.





EULALIA

(Miscanthus sinensis)

Eulalia, or Plume Grass, is one of the most popular of the ornamental grasses. Sinensis, or Eulalia japonica, has grass-like leaves from two to three feet in length, with panicles about a foot long which are formed late in the summer. The clumps grow to be eighteen feet in circumference when old and well settled. M. japonicus variegatus grows from four to six feet high and has long, narrow leaves, striped with green, white, or pink and yellow. The flower spikes are feathery. This also is one of the most popular of grasses. Buy the plants and set them in an ornamental bed on the lawn, at the back of the flower border, with the shrubs. or by the edge of the pond. Place them where you wish bold effect. Set them in the spring, and they will need no special care. None of these grasses is expensive; one pays about a quarter for a good plant. Gracillimus is very graceful, has narrow foliage, light green in colour, and grows four feet high. Zebrinus has leaf blades marked with yellow bands across the leaves; hence, a zebra effect.

150

BALSAM APPLE

(Momordica Balsamina)

Balsam Apple is an annual vine growing from four to six feet. We use the vines of Momordica freely in an ornamental way, but in Japan the fruits of them are eaten. Balsam Apple is a slender, quick-growing vine with light green foliage. The leaves are about three inches across the blade, and from threeto five-lobed. The flowers are solitary, yellow in colour, and about an inch across—the centre sometimes black. The fruit is of orange colour and ovoid in shape, resembling an apple. When ripe it breaks open and shows a brilliant crimson interior. The vine may be raised from seed in any soil in which one would plant Cucumbers. Place seed about an inch deep and thin plants to stand six inches apart. Charantia is Balsam Pear, which grows ten feet in length. The fruit is edible, the Chinese call it La-kwa. The seeds are very quaintly marked, as if carved; because of this the name "Art Pumpkin" is often given it.





BEE BALM

(Monarda didyma)

Bee Balm, Oswego Tea, Horse Mint. and Fragrant Balm, as Monarda didyma is called, is surpassed in brilliant colour by the Cardinal Flower only. It is a native wild flower growing along streams, in moist spots, and makes bright any place in which it grows. Bee Balm grows three to four feet high, in clumps. The stems are four-angled, the leaves are fragrant, the flowers are in compact heads. The individual flowers are two-lipped. The blooming period is from July to September. It should be planted in masses in the border and preferably against a dark background so as to bring out the full colour effect. In spite of the fact that Bee Balm is found in moist spots, it adapts itself to ordinary soil conditions in the border. The plants spread very quickly and so need separation frequently. This is best done in the spring. Bee Balm may be started from seeds but preferably from the plant and its divisions. Rosea is a variety of didyma having rose-coloured flowers. Fistulosa is purple-flowered, growing three feet high, and blooming in July: a variety of this, alba, has white flowers.

BABY BLUE-EYES

(Nemophila insignis)

Nemophila is sometimes called "Lover-of-the-Grove" from its Greek derivation. It is a hardy annual growing about one foot high and is compact and bushy. The flowers are bellshaped—lilac, blue, or white—and appear freely and continuously throughout the entire summer. Nemophila grows in any good garden soil, but prefers moist soil and part shade, though it accommodates itself to a sunny exposure and ordinary garden soil. It may be used to advantage in window boxes and for pot growth. Plant the seed indoors in March and transplant outdoors in April. Each plant needs about eight inches of space. Seeds may also be sown outdoors in April and thinned out. The plants reseed themselves, but not with good results. Nemophila is a fine border plant and is also used in the rock garden. While the colour of insignis flower is really blue, the varieties of it are white (alba). and blue-and-white (marginata). Atomaria has white and purple flowers: maculata, lilac white with brown spots; and Discoidalis, black brown with white margins.





SNOW WREATH

(Neviusia alabamensis)

Snow Wreath is a rare native shrub hardy as far north as Philadelphia and even farther if planted in a sheltered spot. For those liking rarities Snow Wreath would be worth trying. It is a shrub growing to be from three to seven feet high. It makes one think both of Spiraea and of Kerria. Its branches, long and wand-like, remind one of Kerria while its beauty of flower makes one think of the Spiraeas. The leaves are alternate, pale green, about two inches long on the average. The flowers are in clusters, white and feathery. The individual flower is about an inch across; there are six to eight in the cluster, and these are along the wood-like stems for a length of from two to three feet. You can imagine its beauty. Plant the shrub in a shaded spot. It does not need rich soil but will grow in a rocky one and could be planted to advantage around the rock garden.

FLOWERING TOBACCO

(Nicotiana alata)

Nicotiana is an annual growing from two to four feet high. The one shown here is often listed as N. affinis. It has white tubular flowers, which are fragrant, born in racemes, They open up toward night and continue open until sunrise. Nicotiana may be started indoors in April and transplanted outdoors in late May or early June. Allow about eighteen inches of space between the tall growing varieties. The plant grows very readily and needs little or no attention. It should be planted in a sunny spot, but no particular care is necessary with the soil. N. colossea grows to be six feet high. N. sylvestris is very sweet-scented and grows about four feet in height. Some of the hybrids (N. Sanderiana) have pink, rose, and even bluish flowers. If the blossoms are picked and the stalks put into plenty of water the buds will open up, and if the plants are not kept in direct sunlight the flowers will remain open. The common tobacco, Nicotiana Tabacum, that which is used in commerce, may also be grown and produces very excellent effects where a large-leaved, tall-growing plant is desired.





LOVE-IN-A-MIST

(Nigella damascena)

Love-in-a-Mist is a fairy sort of plant—a hardy annual growing from one to two feet high. The foliage is like that of Cosmos. The flowers appear enveloped in this misty foliage, looking like rosettes tucked skilfully away. They are blue or white, the sepals and petals coloured alike. This is distinctive of the family, for this plant belongs to the Crowfoot family as does the Buttercup. The seed may be planted outdoors by May first. Any good garden soil will do. The plants should stand from eight to twelve inches apart; they usually do not do well if transplanted. A new variety—Miss Jekyll—stands transplanting. The flowers are excellent for cutting. The plant, which may be tucked into the border and adds much in grace, is called "Devil-in-a-Bush"; this name should be distinguished from that given at the beginning.

HARDY RED WATER LILY

(Nymphaea Marliacea var. rosea)

It is only comparatively recently that we have been able to have anything but white in hardy Water Lilies, and that result has been brought about through the efforts of a French grower, Marliac, whose beautifully coloured hardy Water Lilies can now be had in rich vellow pink, rose, and red as well as white. The whole family is named Marliacea to commemorate their raiser. They grow in shallow pools or on the edges of deeper ones, and, like all other Water Lilies, must have full exposure to sunshine. These hardy Water Lilies will live on for an appreciable time, even without water, but they will not thrive. It is better to have the roots completely submerged during winter as the ground, under the ice, is not frozen hard. Hardy Water Lilies may be planted in spring after the weather is warm, or at any time up to midsummer. The Marliacea hybrids produce flowers easily. The individuals are up to four inches across, and beautifully double.





SWEET BASIL

(Ocimum basilicum)

Ocimum is a Greek word meaning "sweet-scented," which quality is a characteristic of this plant. Sweet Basil is used in flavouring soups and once took the place of Mignonette in bouquets. It is not often seen now in gardens, but might well be planted. It grows from one to two feet in height, the stem branches being square in shape and hairy. The leaves are opposite and are covered with small, translucent oil glands. The flowers, white or bluish in colour, are borne in long racemes, in whorls about the stem. Sweet Basil may be raised from seed planted outdoors in early spring, and the plants thinned out to stand about ten inches apart. It might be interesting to add this old-time favourite to our own modern gardens.

FAREWELL TO SPRING

(Oenothera amoena)

This is a favourite annual which is native to our Pacific Coast. It is hardy, and has grown to be ten feet high, but the average height is a foot. The leaves are narrow. The flowers—white, rose, or lilac—are lovely in colour and satiny in texture; they are excellent for cutting. Sow the seeds in the open where you wish the plants to be. Oenothera will grow in the shade, and is therefore to be prized. It also does not ask for a rich soil; any rather thin soil will do. Thin out so that the plants finally stand a foot apart. They are suited to the border, to pot growth, or to be used for bedding purposes. Often sold as Godzin amogna.





PRICKLY PEAR

(Opuntia vulgaris)

Prickly Pear, or Barberry Fig, is one of the commonest of the Opuntias in cultivation. This family is a large and variable one and in it we find some of the largest of our Cacti. In some parts of the world Opuntias are raised for their edible fruits and are even grown as hedge plants. Because of their spines and bristles, they are less grown as house plants than the other Cacti. Prickly Pear grows about a foot and a half high, rather spreading, or prostrate, and roots from its joints. The fleshy parts are from two to four inches through. pale green in colour, covered with a gravish wool and greenish yellow bristles. They do not often have spines, but when they do, they are very stout and thick. The flowers are two inches or so in width and of a pale yellow colour. This form is hardy in Massachusetts. These plants grow to the best advantage when they have plenty of sunlight, heat, and good drainage. They may be put right outdoors in the spring in any well-drained garden soil, and may be used as house plants in the winter, for they do well in the window garden.

ICELAND POPPY

(Papaver nudicaule)

Iceland Poppy is an annual. The ancestral form had yellow flowers, but we now have them varying through the oranges to scarlets and pinks. The flowers grow on a leafless tender stalk, to the height of about a foot; they are solitary and cup-shaped, more often yellow than any other colour. The leaves form tufts of green foliage from which these leafless flower stalks arise. Plant the seeds in late summer and thin to stand a foot apart; the Poppies should bloom the following year. The blooming period is from May to August. Poppies like full sunlight. They are not particular about soil, but it should not be too heavy. Papaver bracteatum is a giant, looking much like the Oriental Poppies, but having a bright scarlet flower.





ORIENTAL POPPY

(Paparer orientale)

Perhaps the most gorgeous plant in the garden is the Oriental Poppy with its brilliant red and its dark black spot in the centre of the flower. The plants grow about three or four feet high, with handsome, lobed leaves. Poppies have long, tapering roots and so they are difficult to transplant, unless the moving be done in the fall when the plant is partially dormant. Sow the seeds outdoors as early as possible in the spring in a rich loam and a sunny spot. Later thin to stand a foot apart. The foliage dies to the ground and springs up again in the fall. If old plants are to be divided, do this in August: if disturbed in the spring, they will not bloom that season. The blossoming time is May and June. There are many excellent varieties of Oriental Poppy such as: hybridum, different colours; Parkmanni, deep crimson; Goliath, vermilion red; Mammoth, scarlet; and Perry's White, white with crimson blotches on the base of the petals.

CORN POPPY

(Papaver Rhocas)

Corn Poppy is the wild Poppy of England beloved of American visitors. It is the stock upon which gardeners worked to develop the Poppy. The flowers are a bright scarlet with black eyes. In 1886 the Shirley Poppy was produced. An English clergyman worked with this until he produced flowers having petals pink and pure white; the black eye was lost, likewise the primitive, glaring colour. The Shirleys are always single, have a white base, yellow or white stamens, and there is no trace of black about them. Poppy seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring, about the last of April. Make the soil very fine, and scatter the seeds on the surface, just patting them in a bit, using the back of your hoe or sprinkling the lightest cover of soil over them. Poppies will not bear transplanting. Allow about eight inches of space for each plant. Do not allow the flowers to go to seed unless you wish to save the seed. Ranunculiflorum is a strain with double flowers; iaponicum is a Japanese strain with fine colours.





GERANIUM

(Pelargonium domesticum)

The old-fashioned Show or Fancy Geranium, popularly known as Lady Washington Geranium (Pelargonium domesticum), is less grown than any other sorts mainly because its blooming season is shorter and because it cannot stand the hot sun of midsummer. After blooming in spring, the plants should be "rested" with little or no water until September, then pruned and repotted in a light compost and the smallest pot that will hold them. Keep them in a cold frame until late, then bring into a house of about 50 degrees night temperature and gradually start into growth, watering, feeding with liquid manure, and repotting as necessary. Take cuttings any time after the blooming season up until August.

GERANIUM

(Pelargonium hortorum)

The garden Geraniums all come from South Africa and drop into four classes: Rose Geraniums, Ivy-leaved Geraniums, Fish Geraniums, and Pelargonium. Ivy-leaved Geraniums and Fish Geraniums are old-fashioned bedding types and great favourites in this country for formal beds and borders as well as for house plants. Geraniums may be started from seed, but ordinarily one makes cuttings in the fall or spring, using the old plants in our garden beds for this purpose; the smaller ones are potted and used for making cuttings in spring. Make the cutting about six inches in length, cutting obliquely between two nodes: take off all the leaves, except two or three terminal ones. Place the cutting in sand, pack the sand firmly about it and leave until good roots are formed; then pot up in 3-inch pots with a mixture of half sand and half garden soil. These are the bedding plants for next summer. Plant in full sunlight, eight inches or more apart, keep the soil loose, and see that they have plenty of water when blossoming.





SILK VINE

(Periploca graeca)

Silk Vine is a twining shrub, a native of southern Europe and western Asia. It grows or climbs forty feet. It may be used to train as a cover for trellises, arbours, or even old tree trunks. The leaves are dark green, narrow, and opposite, from about two to four inches long. The flowers—brownish purple, star-shaped, and fragrant—are in heads. They appear in July and August. The fruit is a follicle filled with small, winged seeds. Silk Vine may be planted in a good soil if not heavy and should be placed in the sun. The young plants may be bought or the shrub started from cuttings or seed. Angustifolia is a narrow-leaved form.

PETUNIA

(Petunia hybrida)

If good varieties of Petunia are selected it makes an excellent garden plant, but so often the flowers are of such a very homely colour that one naturally scorns them. It is an annual plant blooming from early summer to late fall. It grows from one and a half to two feet in height. The flowers are white, pink, and purple, also variegated. They are tubular in shape and at night give off a little fragrance. Sow the seeds indoors in early April, then transplant outdoors the last of May to a warm sunny spot in the garden. Allow a foot of space between plants. They bloom very freely and are satisfactory as a bedding plant. Some of the large-flowering and also the fringed varietes are quite showy for bedding purposes. Rose-in-Morn is a handsome Petunia. Pure White and Brilliant Blue are other good ones for this purpose. Petunias are splendid to use in window boxes and also in the rock garden.





PHACELIA

(Phacelia Parryi)

Phacelia comes from the Greek word meaning "cluster" and refers, in this group of plants, to the flower cluster. There are annuals and perennials in the group. Phacelia Parryi is an annual, growing from nine to eighteen inches high. The leaves are simple and alternate; the flowers are deep purple, bell-shaped, borne in clusters. It is a summer bloomer. The plants grow well in any soil, but need a sunny spot. They are very easy to raise. Sow the seed outdoors as early as possible and thin the plants to stand ten inches apart. Or sow the seed early in the spring, indoors, and transplant into the garden later, when the ground is warm. P. Campanularia grows only nine inches tall and has fine blue flowers. P. tanacetifolia grows two feet tall, has reddish-violet flowers, and is much sought by the bees.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

(Phaseolus multiflorus)

Scarlet Runner Bean, Flowering Bean, or Painted Lady, serves a double purpose. It acts as a vine and the beans may be served as food. The vine is an annual and grows about ten feet long. It twines its way over old fences, arbours, wherever one wishes it to go. The leaves are compound, the leaflets thin and acute. The flowers are quite showy, red, and borne in racemes. It is a very effective plant and may be used to run or twine over unsightly spots. Plant the beans where you wish them to grow. Place them, eye down, about one inch deep in the soil, and about a foot apart. They grow in any soil and will repay one both in beauty and in food value. Phaseolus multiflorus papilio, Butterfly Runner Bean, is a half-hardy annual climber, a variety of the Scarlet Runner Bean. It bears edible beans, grows ten feet in a season, and has rose and white flowers.





WILD SWEET WILLIAM

(Phlox divaricata)

Wild Sweet William is a plant that grows wild in our country in woods and low ground. It grows from ten to eighteen inches high. The flowers are in cymes, or corymbs, which are an inch across. The individual flowers are pink or purplish blue, and are often quite fragrant. It is a spring- or early-blooming plant. It may be planted in any garden soil, preferably a rich one, and in part shade. It looks rather nice when in masses, but nevertheless it is straggly-looking, and hardly pays to naturalize in our gardens. If one finds Wild Sweet William native to the locality, it is perhaps worth digging up and transferring to the garden; otherwise one would choose a tame Phlox rather than a wild one.

ANNUAL PHLOX

(Phlox Drummondii)

The Phloxes are all easy plants to grow. They can be raised in any garden soil unless it be too heavy clay. They like a great deal of water, and the wetter the season, the gayer they are. The seeds of annual Phloxes may be planted out in the open, or started indoors in the spring. They will bloom freely until into October, unless the season be a very dry one. Our Phloxes are North American plants. Phlox Drummondii was introduced into England from Texas in 1835. This is the parent of the annual Phloxes. They became great favourites and, in popularity, have almost supplanted the Verbenas, which they resemble. If late- and early-blooming varieties are planted in the same bed, one may have them in bloom from July to November.





PERENNIAL PHLOX

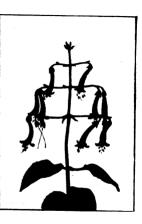
(Phlox paniculata)

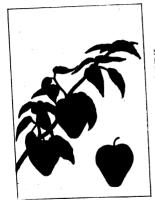
The perennial are taller than the annual Phloxes. The colours are usually in the reds, and the terminal panicles of the flower are very long. Each clump of Phlox should have a space of at least two feet; in the fall the clump may be taken up and divided. The plants bought from the nurseries often do not bloom for two or three years. These perennial Phloxes have a habit of early blooming, but bloom may be delayed by pinching back the tips of the shoots. Phlox paniculata is the parent of most of the perennial Phloxes. Phlox maculata and Phlox orata are other excellent species that also enter into the make-up of the garden Phloxes.

CAPE FUCHSIA

(Phygelius capensis)

Cape Fuchsia is a South African shrub which grows only from two to three feet high in our locality but much higher in California and warmer climates, even becoming tree-like under favourable conditions. With us it is known largely as a greenhouse plant but is excellent for bedding purposes. The flowers are long and tubular and remind one of those of Pentstemon. They are about two inches long, two-lipped, and purple or scarlet in colour. They are borne in groups of from one to four flowers on long pedicels coming straight out from the stalk. The flowers droop. The plant or subshrub, blooms in summer. It is not hardy in the North and even in the locality of Philadelphia should be sheltered and protected in the winter. It grows in the sun in any good garden soil. One of its strong points is this: it withstands the driest of summer weather. It grows under the same conditions as do Geraniums. Cape Fuchsia may be raised from seeds or from cuttings made in fall. Seed should be set early in February or March and the plants transplanted in May.





CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

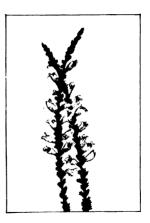
(Physalis Franchetii)

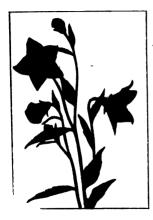
The Chinese Lantern Plant and the Ground Cherry or Strawberry Tomato, Physalis Alkekengi, are two old-time favourites, natives of Japan. They are both prized. They have bright red, large, showy calyxes. The Strawberry Tomato grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. This is a perennial which should be treated as an annual. They may both be started indoors from seed and transplanted into the garden in May, about one foot apart. The Chinese Lantern Plant grows two feet high and is not a perennial. It is quite a novelty and worth raising because the fruit is a bright orangered in the fall. Both of these plants should have warm, sunny places to be planted in as neither of them will stand any frost. They are commonly cultivated in our gardens and are worth the little care spent upon them if their suckering tendencies are no objection.

FALSE DRAGON HEAD

(Physostegia virginiana)

False Dragon Head is a native American perennial. Virginiana is found in gardens and is spoken of as Obedient Plant. It grows from three to four feet high. The flowers are in spikes, from purplish-red to lilac and white in colour, and are very handsome when the plant is well grown. The blooming period is July and August. The plant, as it gets older, forms clumps which ought to be divided and replanted frequently in order to keep the plant at its best. Set the plants in a moist and good soil, two feet apart. It is better to start with the plant and increase by division rather than to try seed planting. There is a white variety, called alba, which is new and rather effective.





CHINESE BELLFLOWER

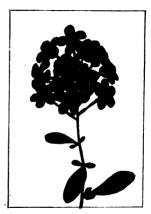
(Platycodon grandiflorum)

This plant is called the Chinese or Japanese Bellflower, or the Balloon Flower. It is a perennial which comes to us from Japan and northern Asia. It grows to be from one to three feet high. The flowers are large, open bells, blue or white in colour. The blossom spreads to almost two inches in width and is quite handsome in the first flowering. The flower stalks need support because they are so heavy and this naturally detracts from the popularity of the plant. A fine specimen may have ten or twelve spikes of flowers during July or August. The bud is inflated just before it opens, hence its name of Balloon Flower. Platycodon requires a sandy soil and a well-drained one. It may be started from seed which should be sown indoors in March; and the little plants transplanted out in May, a foot apart. Do not try cutting the plant in the fall, but let it die out naturally as its crown is tender. If it is to be divided, dig it up in the spring and divide its roots. Do this just after new growth has sprung up. Autumnale is a late-flowering form of Balloon Flower.

SHRUBBY PLUMBAGO

(Plumbago capensis)

Shrubby Plumbago is ordinarily grown in a greenhouse. It is a South African plant which is really a climbing shrub. In southern California it climbs up trees to a height of twenty feet, if left untouched. The interest it has for the outdoor garden is this, that it may be put outdoors in the summer and will bloom continuously until the frost comes. The leaves are alternate and entire. The flowers look very much like those of Phlox, but they are a fine blue in colour, and grow in clusters. There is a white-flowered variety of capensis called alba. These plants may be brought out from the greenhouse in the late spring and put-pot and all-into the outdoor garden in a sunny spot, or, if one has no greenhouse, may be kept in a cellar during winter. Plumbago capensis is propagated usually from cuttings which are taken from the old plants in the fall of the year. Plants from cuttings made in fall make excellent material for next year's outdoor garden. These cuttings may be raised in ordinary temperature and without a glass house.





TUBEROSE

(Polianthes tuberosa)

Tuberose is not planted so much in gardens as it used to be, partly because it is very stiff-growing and does not work in with other plants; and, secondly, because of its very heavy sweetness which few people can stand. Even one flower will scent up a whole house. The plant is started from the bulb. The leaves grow to be a foot or a foot and a half in height; the flower stem from two to three feet high. The flowers are borne in a spike and are in pairs. If a bulb is planted outdoors about the first of June, it will bloom in the late summer and in the fall. Plant Tuberoses in any fine, light soil, and cover the bulb with about one inch of soil. Allow about eight inches between bulbs. In the fall, before frost comes, take up the bulbs, dry them out, and keep them in a dry spot until spring. Then look at the tuber and see if it is green at the top; if so, it is a sound, good bulb. One would scarcely recommend people to start Tuberoses in small gardens.

POLYGONUM

(Polygonum cuspidatum)

Polygonum cuspidatum or Sieboldii is an excellent plant to use for bold, mass effects. It is perfectly hardy, a bushy perennial, growing to be nearly, if not quite, five feet in height. The stems have a habit of curving outward. It blossoms in perfect masses. The flowers are small, whitish, and are borne in slender racemes. Plant the seeds outdoors, in May, half an inch deep, in rows ten feet apart. The plants should be thinned to stand about two feet apart. They are splendid for back yards and the blooms, so profuse and cloudlike, add much to the midsummer garden. Old plants may be divided for new ones. Owing to the suckering habit the plant should only be used in wild garden effects.





LADY'S THUMB

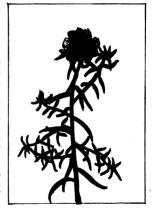
(Polygonum Persicaria)

Lady's Thumb is one of the Smartweeds used for planting in backgrounds of borders and gardens. It is an annual growing to about two feet in height. It is a European form which naturalized very early. The leaves are linear-lanceolate in shape, and on each leaf, near the centre, is a crescent-shaped spot—hence the name of Lady's Thumb. The flowers are in short spikes and are pink or purplish in colour. Polygonum orientale, Prince's Feather, is the only Smartweed commonly used in our gardens. But Lady's Thumb can be as readily raised. Plant the seed one half inch deep, outdoors, in May. Thin so that the plants stand about eighteen inches apart. They grow rather rankly and are not very ornamental.

PORTULACA

(Portulaca grandiflora)

Portulaca is a little plant that grows cheerfully in sandy soil and so is excellent to use in gardens by the sea. It is an annual and grows to be about six or eight inches high, but, since the stem trails, it never appears to be of that height. The flowers are cup-shaped, composed of five petals. They have but two sepals. The colours of the petals vary from white, through the yellows and crimsons, to deep red. It blooms from July to October. Plant the seeds, with only a quarter of an inch of soil over them, wherever you wish the plants to grow. Do not sow the seed until after all danger of frost is over. If the plants are thinned to stand about three inches apart, it will be quite sufficient as they rarely interfere one with the other. The plant often sows itself and a bed will persist for some time. There is no better plant to recommend for poor soil or rocky and sandy places than Portulaca. It is sometimes called Moss because its leaves are fleshy and look a little Moss-like. There is no more cheerful-looking cover plant than Portulaca. It is a cousin of the weed Pusley.





SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL

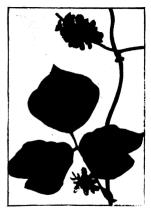
(Potentilla fruticosa)

Shrubby Cinquefoil is a native shrub which is useful because it blooms through the summer. It grows to be about four feet in height. The bark is shreddy as if it were going to tear off. The leaves are compound, having three to seven leaflets. The flowers are numerous, bright yellow, having at the base of the five sepals, five bracteoles. This is a characteristic of the plant. Fruticosas enjoy a moist soil, but can be raised in a dry. They are propagated by the division of the root stock in the spring. They seed very freely and a second year's planting will bloom. Since fruticosa is found naturally in swamps or rocky places, it is a good little plant to tuck into the rock garden, or it can be used to advantage in border planting.

KUDZU VINE

(Pueraria hirsuta)

Kudzu Vine is a native of China and Japan, a rapid-growing vine splendid for covering arbours, trellises, and piazzas. The vine will grow from forty to fifty feet in a single season. It dies to the ground in the fall here in the North and ought to be either taken up or have a heavy cover put over it. In the South the top becomes very woody in the winter time. The leaves are compound, having three leaflets. The flowers are pea-shaped, purple in colour, and borne in axillary spikes. The fruit is a large, flat pod. The roots are large, and curiously shaped, and the plants may be started from these. Either start them indoors in a pot, or in early spring place the roots outdoors, on the spot where the vine is to be permanent, and cover them with soil. Kudzu Vine will grow in any garden soil and likes the sunlight. Sold often as P. Thunbergiana.





MIGNONETTE

(Reseda odorata)

Mignonette is another of our sweet-smelling favourite annuals. It is excellent to use in the garden to break up bad colour combinations. The plant varies in height from lowgrowing varieties about ten inches high to those growing to be eighteen inches in height. The flowers grow in racemes. Each flower is small and irregular in shape and is made up of green sepals, white fringe, and reddish anthers. The whole effect is of green. Sow outdoors in May. Thin the plants to stand ten or twelve inches apart. Mignonette likes sun and will grow in any garden soil. Mignonette is rather a late bloomer and so should be started as early as possible. It is good to use for picked flowers in bouquets, its fragrance adding much to the garden and to the bouquet. If a second sowing of seed is made in July, one will have plants which bloom continuously until November. Machet is a good dwarf variety. Victoria is another which grows only six inches in height, while Giant Pyramidal grows one and a half feet high.

STAGHORN SUMACH

(Rhus typhina)

Our own common Staghorn Sumach is one of the most effective of native shrubs for planting. Its brilliant fall colouring and the persistence of its bright fruit make it splendid where late seasonal effect is desired. Sumach grows to be quite tree-like, under good conditions becoming thirty feet high; the bark is velvety in appearance; the leaves are compound, having from eleven to thirty-one leaflets each. The Poison Sumach, Rhus vernix, has from seven to thirteen leaflets, so there is little danger of mistaking these out in the open. The flowering season is June and July; the leaves turn beautifully in the fall, but are not so brilliant in colour as those of the Poison Sumach which moreover has white berries in drooping clusters. Sumach grows in any soil, in any spot. A dry soil seems to suit it perfectly. The variety laciniata, or Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach, has leaves as delicately cut as those of a fern. Another member of the Rhus family is Rhus radicans, the Poison Oak, or Poison Ivv.





AUSTRIAN YELLOW ROSE

(Rosa foetida)

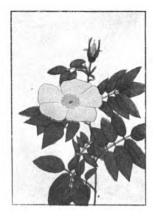
Austrian Yellow has long been the standard of perfection for yellow colour in Roses, because it is not approached by any other member of this great family. It flowers earlier than most other Roses, and being one of the Briar group, it does best when it is left severely alone as regards pruning, because the flowers are borne on laterals of the old wood. The Austrian Yellow has long been cultivated, but its origin is obscure. The leaf is quite small and the plant makes a somewhat dense bush, four to five feet high. It grows well on light, sandy soil.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE

(Rosa gallica et al.)

Hybrid Perpetuals are the old-fashioned, large-flowered, brilliant Roses that bloom in June. Many are intensely fragrant. They are very hardy, and, in most parts of the country, endure without protection during winter, but, nevertheless, are all the better for it. To get large (and fewer) flowers, Roses must be pruned to within a few inches every year, after the flowers come on the new wood. If left unpruned there will be more shoots and more flowers, but of correspondingly smaller size. Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be trusted to flower in any average garden soil where they can get sunshine at least part of the day. Plant in spring.





DWARF WILD ROSE

(Rosa lucida)

This native Rose of New England is very valuable as a shubbery plant in our gardens. It is native to rather moist soils; on dry soils the very similar Rose humilis grows better, and on very wet grounds the Carolina Rose should be planted. The Dwarf Wild Rose grows from one to five feet in height, and its light rose-coloured flowers, produced sometimes in loose corymbs and sometimes singly, are very effective throughout the summer. There is also a white variety of the Dwarf Wild Rose, which is even more effective in gardens than the pink one. It is used largely in the parks of Boston for roadside planting. These native Roses should be planted in masses or groups and allowed to grow naturally, the only pruning necessary being to occasionally cut them back completely to the ground line which, of course, may be done every season if young growth is desired at all times.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE

(Rosa multiflora)

This is the parent of practically all the Rambler Roses, of which the best-known example is the Crimson Rambler, having double flowers, red, in huge clusters. A single white multiflora also is cultivated, and a large-flowered form under the name of multiflora simplex. The Rambler Roses grow in any average garden soil and should receive attention in spraying because the foliage is subject to mildew. After flowering, cut out the old canes and feed the plant freely in order to put vigour into the young shoots that start up from the ground. These will bear the flowers the following year. Plant in spring or early fall—preferably in spring. Not the least attractive feature of the single forms is the clusters of red berries that persist all winter.





HYBRID TEA ROSE

(Rosa odorata)

Hybrid Tea Roses are the best bedding Roses for the American garden. They are the most modern group of large-flowered garden varieties, being a combination of the old-fashioned, brilliantly coloured, hardy, summer-flowering remontants (Hybrid Perpetual), and the true Teas—delicately coloured and delicately constitutioned, but constantly in flower. The Hybrid Teas are relatively hardy and large-flowered, and bloom constantly. Hundreds of varieties are in existence. Roses require a deep, heavy, well-enriched soil, plenty of manure, and protection of their crowns during winter. Plant in spring. Often sold as R. indica and R. thea.

RAMANAS ROSE

(Rosa rugosa)

This is the best of all shrubbery Roses for massing and landscape effects. Native of northern Asia, it is absolutely hardy and grows well on all soils, even the poorest and lightest. It is, therefore, well suited to seaside planting. It makes a bush about five or six feet, unless occasionally cut back. The thick, dark green leaves are not seriously affected by insects or disease, and the fruits, which are large and quite conspicuous, like small apples, are carried well into the winter. The flower indeed is the least attractive feature of the plant. It may be easily recognized in winter because the stems are densely covered with thick-set spines. Propagated by division and cuttings; it grows slowly from seed. The habit varies, and there are also white forms. Hybrids have been raised, of which Mme. Georges Bruant and Ferdinand Conrad Meyer are popular.





PRAIRIE ROSE

(Rosa setigera)

The Prairie Rose is native of the Middle Western States and is sometimes known as the Illinois Rose. It has a rambling or trailing habit and is at its best when allowed to ramble over trellises or other bushes. It flowers later than most other Roses, and in cultivation has given us several hybrids known as Prairie Roses which flower in July. This type has pinkish flowers of a dull tone, which has impressed itself on the progeny; and the foliage, which is quite characteristic, is dull green above, slightly rough, with a distinctly lighter and silvery tone beneath. Prairie Roses are absolutely hardy and are not at all particular as to soil. Plant in spring or in fall.

MEMORIAL ROSE

(Rosa Wichuraiana)

A free-growing trailer, the introduction of which, occurring the same time as that of the Crimson Rambler, gave the stimulus to the present-day popularity of the Climbing or Rambler Roses. The Memorial Rose has small, glossy foliage—almost evergreen; its flowers—small, white, and fragrant—are in clusters. It sets seed and grows easily from seed. The hybrids of this Rose are easily recognized by the glossy haracter of their foliage. They are all easily propagated by layering in summer or by hard wood cuttings taken it almost any time of the year, and stuck in sand. The opular Dorothy Perkins is one of the best known of its sybrids.





FLOWERING RASPBERRY

(Rubus odoratus)

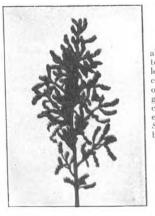
Rubus odoratus or Flowering Raspberry is called wrongly Mulberry. It is a plant growing to be six feet in height. The leaves are from three- to five-lobed, very large, and have serrated margins. The flowers are in clusters, rosy purple in colour, and looking like single Roses. They are fragrant, and bloom continues all summer. The fruit is edible, but not desirable. Plant Flowering Raspberry wherever you wish to get a fine foliage mass effect. The shrub often overtops weaker plants near it. The soil should be rich. Its natural habitat is along rich woods and shady banks. It grows rapidly from the root. Buy 2- or 3-foot plants and set early in the spring.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Salpiglossis sinuata)

Salpiglossis is a very charming annual which looks a little like Petunia but grows taller and is more beautiful in colour. Its colours range from purple, through blue, yellow, orange, red, to cream. The plant grows two feet in height. The flowers are funnel-shaped with a very open-spreading throat. It is a very easy plant to raise. It is better to start the seeds indoors in April and set them out in the garden in late May. Plants should be set six inches apart. When placed farther apart the effect is poor, as the lower part of the stems is bare of leaves. It is well to remember that Salpiglossis is fond of water. It will bloom constantly from July on, unless the season be too dry. Salpiglossis is excellent for cutting.





LAVENDER COTTON

(Santolina Chamacyparissus)

Lavender Cotton is a hardy, half-shrubby plant, growing about two feet high. It is often used among high shrubbery to act as a carpet bed. The plant is much branched; the leaves-small, alternate, and evergreen-are silvery gray in colour. It blooms in summer; the flowers are in globular heads of yellow disc flowers only. Santolina may be raised in any garden soil and in part shade. It is propagated usually from cuttings. It is a good rock garden plant as well as being excellent to use as a single specimen among other shrubs. Santolina alpina is a pretty good cover form but seems to be but little used.

SAXIFRAGE

(Saxifraga ligulata)

Saxifraga ligulata is a sturdy rock garden plant not hardy as far north as Boston. It has strong radical leaves from three to eight inches across. The scape grows to be about one foot in height bearing white to light purple flowers. The Saxifragas are excellent rock garden plants; they like partial shade, but cannot endure dryness. The plants should be bedded over in winter with a cover of leaves. They increase by stolons or runners. Set the plants early in the spring and increase from the new growth of the plants themselves.





MOTHER OF THOUSANDS

(Saxifraga sarmentosa)

Saxifraga is known as Strawberry Geranium and Old Man's Beard. Mother of Thousands is used more as a window box, greenhouse, and pot plant than as an outdoor plant, although it may be used in the rock garden. It is extremely interesting because of its manner of growth and increase. Its leaves spread out rosette-like and are never more than eight inches high, but the flower stalk, an inconspicuous affair, becomes a foot or two feet high. The leaves themselves are charming; the upper surface is light green and white and rather hairy, the under surface reddish. From out the rosette of leaves come long runners which, as they touch moist soil or pebbles, root and produce new little plants. It is interesting to see a parent plant with a number of these pendent babies. When a young plant becomes large enough—that is, having perhaps half a dozen leaves-it may be broken from the parent and started for itself. The flowers are small, whitish pink, on a long stalk. Saxifraga sarmentosa grows in the poorest of soil if it be sandy and moist. Half shade is best for it.

198

LONDON PRIDE

(Saxifraga umbrosa)

Saxifraga umbrosa is London Pride, Nancy Pretty, None-so-Pretty, and St. Patrick's Cabbage. This Saxifraga is not only low-growing, but of a spreading nature, too. From a dense rosette of leaves it sends up flower stalks about a foot high; these bear flowers, small white to pink, in a low panicle. It grows naturally in shady places. Use London Pride in the rock garden; give it part shade and a well-drained soil. Buy the plants and allow a space of ten inches between them. Saxifraga umbrosa increases itself. But one should, when necessary, take up the mat of plants and divide them.





BUTTERFLY FLOWER

(Schizanthus pinnatus)

Butterfly Flower is an annual from Chile. Some people call it "Poor Man's Orchid" because the blossoms look so much like an orchid. It is not raised very often in the everyday garden, but there is no reason why it should not be. Some of the flowers have markings that look like butterfly wings and the name comes from that. The plant grows to be about two feet high and is rather weak looking. The flowers are, in general, a violet or lilac in colour. The corolla is two-lipped; the lower lip is usually violet colour, while the upper lip has, in its centre, splashes of yellow or spots of purple or violet. The colours range from white, through the violets, to rose. The general effect of the plant is one of daintiness and fantastic form. It flowers not only on top but all along its side shoots. The seeds may be planted right outdoors in May and the plants thinned so that they stand six inches apart. The plants require no special care and no richness of soil. Any good garden soil will be all right for Butterfly Flower.

STONECROP

(Sedum acre)

Stonecrop, Wall Pepper, or Love Entangle, is the most common little plant growing in cemeteries and in city back yards. It is called the "Poor Man's Plant"; everybody can grow it. After all it is not to be scorned, it is a perennial of creeping habit used as a carpet. This Sedum grows to be only about three inches high and blooms in May, June, and July. The leaves are small, crowded on the erect stem which rises from the creeping stems. The flowers are small, yellow, and in cymes. It likes poor soil; in fact, grows better in it than in rich soil. Plant it, as a cover, in the rock garden, in a sandy spot—anywhere, in fact, where cover is needed. Sedums like the sun. They may be raised from seed, but preferably use the new plants which are sent off from the parent. These should be separated in late summer or fall and planted a foot apart where they are to remain. Good varieties of Sedum acre are: aurea, having yellow shoots in spring but losing this colour in the fall; majus, a rather larger plant than the others; and elegans, the foliage pale silvery in effect.





LIVE-FOREVER

(Sedum telephium)

This is one of the best of the Sedums to use in the rock garden or as a border plant. It grows to be from twelve to eighteen inches in height. The leaves are scattered and rarely found placed oppositely. In the spring the young shoots are very pretty. The flowers which appear in July and August are pink, spotted red, or even white. They are in dense terminal and lateral heads. The plants spread very rapidly but bloom little. The Sedums are all very easy of culture. They like a sandy soil and do well in any kind of poor soil. They may be started from seed but are usually propagated from offsets, as the parent plants are constantly sending off these young ones which may be broken off and started again as new and individual plants. Live-Forever is a good old standby.

HEN-AND-CHICKENS

(Sempervivum globiferum)

Hen-and-Chickens, one of the Houseleeks, is a well-known. rosette-like little plant. The popular name comes from the way the plant increases, sending out runners from the parent which bear little rosettes, these coming all about the parent in a circle. Sempervivums make one think of Sedums to which group they are closely related. They are used for their foliage as are the Sedums. Hen-and-Chickens has thick leaves growing in rosettes like little artichokes. The height of the blooming stem rarely exceeds nine inches. The flowers are in panicles, pale yellow in colour. These plants are natives of the mountains of Austria and so may be used in rockeries, and dry sandy spots. They are used for rock garden plants and for carpeting purposes, for which they are excellent as their leaves remain green all winter. The plants increase by their rosettes. In the case of Hen-and-Chickens, the thread by which the young offsets are held to their parent is a slight one. Most of the Sempervivums may be bought for about ten cents apiece.





CINERARIA

(Senecio cineraria)

This is an old-fashioned garden plant spoken of as Dusty Miller although the commoner one is Lychnis Coronaria and another Dusty Miller is Artemisia Stelleriana. Cineraria is a perennial growing about two feet high and branching freely from its base. The height comes in the flower stalks, for the foliage extends only one half of the total height. The plant has a white, woolly, dusty appearance due to the white hairs covering it. The foliage is nicely cut. The flowers are in heads, small, yellow, and rayless. Sow the seeds indoors early and transplant out into the border, spacing them about nine inches apart. Dusty Miller grows in an ordinary garden soil, loving the sun, and is used as a border plant where contrast is desired between this white, woolly plant and those of darker foliage. Centaurea gymnocarpa, another Dusty Miller, has finer-cut leaves and is less woolly in appearance. Senecio elegans is a hardy annual of this family, growing only about a foot and a half high. It is excellent for edgings, bedding purposes, and pot culture.

20

SIDALCEA

(Sidalcea candida)

Sidalcea candida is an excellent plant to use in the hardy border. It is a perennial, growing from two to three feet in height. The plant grows erectly with the stems branching above. The flowers are in racemes, white in colour with bluish anthers. Sidalcea may be started from seed or by division. If seeds are sown, plant them indoors in February and transplant out into the border in May. Allow a space of eighteen inches between plants. They are good for use in the back of the border.





SEASIDE CATCHFLY

(Silene maritima)

This Silene, as the name indicates, is of seaside origin and is excellent to use in the rock garden. It is a trailing perennial, and it is recommended that, in the planting, one place it so that the plant trails over a ledge, to obtain the most pleasing results. The blossoms are white, and few to the flower stalk.

It blooms pretty much all summer. A variety, rosea, is said to have a habit of growth less trailing, and has rose-coloured flowers, while plena is most pleasing in the rockery. Maritima is one of the best white-flowered Silenes. They are of easy culture and not particular as to place, although a sunny spot is to be preferred. Propagation is easiest by division and cuttings.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIRAEA

(Spiraea Bumalda var. Anthony Waterer)

Anthony Waterer is one of the best of the dwarf Spiraeas. It grows about two feet high and very rarely any higher. The leaves are handsome and sharply cut. The flowers, coming in July and August, are white to a deep pink in dense corymbs. This Spiraea is a continuous midsummer bloomer. Lemoinei's Spiraea is similar to Bumalda, and is a hybrid of that Spiraea and bullata. Lemoinei is also low-growing and pink-flowered. Bumalda is one of the Spiraeas used for forcing. Other good summer-blooming Spiraeas are: Billardi, Douglasi, and semperflorens.





STEEPLEBUSH

(Spiraea tomentosa)

The Spiraeas are low-growing shrubs splendid in borders or in groups of shrubbery. These are perhaps the best-known shrubs. There are two classes of them—the early-flowering and the late-flowering ones. S. tomentosa, Hardhack, or Steeplebush, is a native shrub which grows wild in the fields and meadows. It becomes four feet in height, with nice, upright, brown-barked branches. The leaves are very woolly on the under surface. The individual flowers are pink or purple. The flowering season is from July to September. Tomentosa should be planted in low, moist ground or even in sandy soil, and looks best when in groups or masses. Since it is a wild shrub it fits well into the wilder parts of one's grounds. Many of the Spiraeas spread by suckers, but Steeplebush does not. Spiraeas may be started from seed or cuttings. But, as is true of other shrubs, it is far easier to start with a plant bought from a good nurseryman.

WOOLY WOUNDWORT

(Stachys lanata)

Woolly Woundwort is a perennial which is used as a bedding plant. It receives its name from its white, woolly appearance. It grows from one foot to a foot and a half in height. The flowers are in dense whorls and are purple in colour. There are thirty or more individual flowers to the whorl. Woolly Woundwort prefers a rather moist soil. The plants may be raised from seed or division of roots. Sow the seed indoors and transplant to the outdoor garden, allowing a foot of space between the plants. There is a member of the family, S. Sieboldi, which bears tubers and is called Chiagi or Chinese Artichoke. The tubers are edible, good food, either raw or cooked.





BROAD-LEAVED SEA LAVENDER

(Statice latifolia)

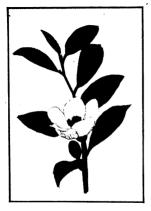
Our Sea Lavenders have been cultivated from the wild seaside Lavenders. Statice latifolia is one of the best-known of these; it is a perennial, a native of Russia. The plant grows to be about two feet high. The leaves are seven or eight inches long, broad and leathery in texture, and form a rosette on the ground from which the flower stalks arise. The flowers, small and violet coloured, are in spikes. The entire cluster is handsome and looks like a cloud. These flowers can be dried and kept a long time. The plant blooms in June and July. Statice should have a deep, loose soil and a sunny position. They are excellent plants for the rockery, not so good in the border, as, in order to get the full effect of the misty, cloudlike flower cluster, they should stand out and not be lost in a mass of other plants. Statice may be started from seed. Sow it indoors in February and transplant outdoors in May. These plants need plenty of space; allow a foot at least between plants.

STENANTHIUM

(Stenanthium occidentale)

Stenanthium is a summer-blooming bulb from our Pacific Coast. It grows from a slender stem to be from one to two feet in height. The flowers are in racemes and each flower is a nodding bell, greenish purple, six-lobed, and about half an inch across. Plant these bulbs either in fall or spring, about four inches deep and four inches apart.





STUARTIA

(Stuartia Pseudo-camellia) .

Stuartia Pscudo-camellia is of Japanese origin and grows about fifty feet high in Japan, but not in this country. The trunk is covered with a smooth, red bark which peels off in thin blisters. The leaves are a fine light green and red underneath. The flowers are Camellia-like, large, white, cupshaped, with orange-coloured anthers. It is a midsummerblooming shrub. The Stuartias need a deep, rich soil. They are propagated by seeds, layers, and cuttings. When bought the 2- to 3-foot shrubs cost from fifty to seventy-five cents apiece. They are very ornamental, especially effective in the fall when the colour of the leaves becomes red, orange, or scarlet. S. pentagyna, Alleghany Stuartia, has green foliage, too, which also changes beautifully in the fall. Its large white flowers appear in early summer.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD

(Tagetes creeta)

Here we have the common, strong-scented Marigold of old gardens. Tagetes erecta. Nevertheless, despite its pungency it is not to be despised; it is an excellent old standby. The usual height is about two feet, the usual colour a lemon-yellow, although one may get a great range of colour and some very fine shades of yellow into the oranges and browns. Marigolds are easy enough to raise. Plant the haylike seeds outdoors about the middle of May. Make drills one inch deep; sow the seeds about four inches apart, and, later, thin so that plants stand a foot apart at least—even eighteen inches. Usually the tall-growing African Marigolds are given too little space; they bend over; they intertangle, and soon the bed is unsightly and perhaps one loses it entirely. Some Marigolds even need stalking. All of them like sun and good soil, but they will grow under poor soil conditions and with little sunshine. Children can raise them easily.





FRENCH MARIGOLD

(Tagetes patula)

The French Marigold is really a native of Mexico and came to us by way of France, hence its name. It grows to be about twelve inches in height and so is excellent to use as a horder plant and looks well in combination with Sweet Alyssum. The flower head has a velvety look not common to the ordinary Marigolds. The colours range from a pure yellow to almost a pure red. There is no better small yellow plant for the border than the Dwarf Marigold. Sow the seed outdoors in May, allowing about three inches of space for each plant. Tagetes signata is another good species, of which there is also a dwarf form, pumila. Like all Marigolds, the French ones enjoy the sun and care not about the kind of soil they are planted in.

TRUMPET VINE

(Tecoma radicans)

Trumpet Vine is a very popular vine, a native of the United States, found in the South and West. It is splendid for covering porches, trellises, or fences because, after once established, it becomes very dense and heavy. It climbs with aërial rootlets. The stem is very woody. The leaves are compound. having from seven to eleven leaflets. The flower is trumpetshaped, borne in loose clusters. Each trumpet is orange-red in colour and is three or four inches long. The blossoms, which open up in June and remain blooming until September, are full of nectar, and the humming birds come to them. Trumpet Vine may be planted in any kind of garden soil and under almost any conditions. It is best to buy a plant and start with that. T. grandiflora is a Chinese Trumpet Vine. Its flowers are an orange-red and are very handsome. It is more expensive to start with than the radicans, costing about twice as much, but even these plants are worth only about seventy-five cents apiece.





ALTERNANTHERA

(Telanthera versicolor)

Alternanthera is used as a bedding plant. It is a native of Brazil and in that country is merely a weed. Here it is grown for its foliage. It grows to be about eighteen inches high and has rather small opposite leaves which are white and green or coppery red in colour. Some of them have orange-red, green, and pink in the leaf colouring. The effect is very pleasing because it is never violent, so never clashes with the colour scheme of a garden. The flowers are small and are borne in clusters in the axils. It is best not to let this plant bloom since it is grown for leaf development and not for the flowers. Alternanthera grows in any good garden soil and likes the sun. It may be raised from seed, but is usually raised from cuttings made from the old plants in the fall. Make the cuttings about three inches in length; put them in a moist sand bed, and when they have rooted, pot them up in 2-inch pots with a soil mixture of one half garden soil and one half sand. Allow about eight inches of space between the plants in the outdoor garden.

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THUNBERGIA

(Thunbergia alata)

Thunbergia alata may be grown as a greenhouse annual climber or a perennial vine outdoors. It may be trained over trellises, porches, or old stumps. Alata has a square, hairy, climbing stem. The leaves are opposite and rough. The flowering time is August. The flowers are solitary, tubular in shape, ranging from buff and white to orange with purplish brown throats or tubes. Each winter the plant is killed to the ground but springs up again next year. Alata is a prime favourite. It may be started from seed planted indoors in February then transplanted outdoors in May. The plant self-sows. It may be made to bloom throughout the year in the greenhouse.





WISHBONE FLOWER

(Torenia Fournieri)

Wishbone Flower is a fine annual edging plant. In Florida it is used as a substitute for the Pansy, which is difficult to cultivate there. The plant grows from eight inches to one foot in height. The foliage is dark green and becomes compact and bushy in general effect. The flowers are funnelshaped and two-lipped, growing in terminal or axillary racemes. They are very lovely, exhibiting the colours of our Viola tricolor Pansies. The plants are easy to raise. Start from seed indoors, in March. Sow them in very fine soil, with just the least cover of soil over them. When an inch or so high, transplant so that they stand two inches apart. Transplant in May to the outdoor garden, allowing six inches of space between plants. Torenia grows in sun or shade and is not fussy about soil. It may be used for the border, but looks best in masses, as do Pansies. Alba is a white-flowered variety. Grandiflora has large flowers and blooms very freely.

WHITE CLOVER

(Trifolium repens)

Common White Clover is found all along our roadsides and while one would not use masses of it in a garden, a few plants, properly kept in shape, are rather fine. The stems are creeping. The leaves are three-parted, hence its name Trifolium. The flowers are like those of the pea and all united in a large head. Plants of Clover, transplanted into the garden and kept as isolated specimens, grow to be large and handsome. Some of the other Clovers are fine, too, and many of them are used to plant in poor places about the garden to enrich the soil for future purposes. The Red Clover, Trifolium pratense, is very handsome in bloom. So, also, is the Crimson Clover, Trifolium incarnatum. The stem of this plant grows from one to three feet high and the flowers are crimson to scarlet in colour. This is very handsome and while it is doing the work of helping enrich a poor piece of soil, it is also very effective. Clover seed may be planted in drills, or the soil made fine and the seed scattered broadcast like grass seed.





BLAZING STAR

(Tritonia crocosmacflora)

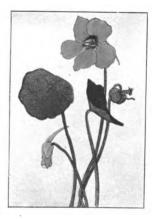
Tritonias are known to gardeners as Montbretias. "Triton" means "weather vane," the name referring to the various directions the stamens take. The genus is from South Africa and contains some showy, hardy, summer-blooming bulbs which are handled much like Gladiolus. Blazing Star grows about three or four feet in height, with round or Lily-like leaves. The flowers are in loose racemes, orange-crimson in colour. The individual flowers are about two inches across. Tritonia bulbs may be planted outdoors in spring. Place each bulb two inches deep and four inches apart. Any welldrained garden soil is good enough. The position chosen for the Tritonia bed should be an open and sunny one. The bulbs may be left in the ground over winter or treated as Gladiolus are. (See Gladiolus for culture and care.) Tritonia crocosmaeflora is the result of crossing two species of different genera T. Pottsii and Crocosmia aurea. This hybrid has become our most popular garden Montbretia.

220

TALL NASTURTIUM

(Tropacolum majus)

Tall Nasturtiums are splendid to use where a quick-growing annual vine is needed. This vine climbs, not by tendrils but by leaf stalks. It will grow twenty feet or more in height during the season. Everybody knows the juicy, aromatic-tasting stems of the Nasturtium! Everybody knows the blossom which ranges all the changes in yellow and orange! Nasturtiums will grow in almost any soil and enjoy full sunlight. Plant the seeds about an inch deep, and six inches apart, right outdoors, in April, and bloom will be had in June. If you wish to get the best out of the vine as a climber, be sure to give it plenty of support. The flowers should be kept constantly picked if continuous bloom is expected. The very similar Dwarf Nasturtiums are varieties of T. minus.





CANARY BIRD FLOWER

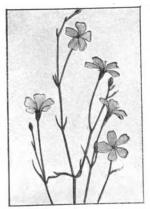
(Tropacolum percgrinum)

This is an annual vine, growing about ten feet in length. The leaves are five-lobed but there is not a heavy leaf growth, so it is not so good as many other vines to use as a cover. The flowers are canary-yellow, odd-shaped; the two upper petals of the flower are erect, large, and fringed; the three lower ones, small and narrow. It is not a showy vine, its best point being quick growth. It will grow in any soil, but prefers the full sunshine. Plant the roots, indoors, in early spring, in a pot of ordinary garden soil, leaving a bit of it above ground. By May, transplant into the open, about eight inches apart, setting the plant lower than it was in the pot. They stand some frost, but with a heavy winter cover it is possible to carry them over, because doubtless most of the species are perennials in their native haunts.

TUNICA

(Tunica Saxifraga)

Tunica Saxifraga is the only one of the Tunicas raised here. There are about ten species native to Europe and Asia. It is a low-growing perennial, suitable to use for edging and in the rock garden. The plants grow from six to ten inches high. Their growth is of a shrubby and tufted nature fitting in nicely with the rock garden. The leaves are minute and dark green. The flowers are small and rosy white, lilac, or purple, appearing in midsummer. Tunica is propagated by seeds or divisions. If seeds are used, start indoors early in the spring and set outdoors in May. Allow six inches of space between the plants. No thought need be given to the character of the soil, except it should be well drained.





QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE

(Ulmaria rubra)

Queen of the Prairie is a native perennial growing from two to eight feet in height. The leaves are handsomely cut. The flowers are pink, in cymes. The flowering season is June and July. Ulmaria is showy as a border plant. Place it well back in the border. The plants like a moist, rich soil and are most at home along the borders of a pond. Ulmaria may be started from seed sown early in the spring. Old plants may be divided. Filipendula, Dropwort, has white flowers and blooms in May and June. It grows to be only about one and a half feet high. Var. flore pleno, Double-Flowered Dropwort, has very beautiful, deeply cut foliage and white flowers; blooms in June and July, and grows to about the same height as filipendula. U. venusta is red-flowered and fragrant, blooms in June, and grows about five feet tall. It is a variety of rubra.

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY

(Vaccinium corymbosum)

High Bush Blueberry, in the fall, is surpassed in beauty by no other shrub. It transplants well and thrives under cultivation. This Blueberry belongs to swamps and moist woods; it is the Low Bush Blueberry that likes dry soil. High Bush Blueberry grows about twelve feet in height under good conditions. The flowers are in racemes. The berries are fine, large, and blue. There is no better shrub with which to fill in a moist spot. Few people realize this, that the colour of the foliage which this shrub presents in autumn is as fine and as brilliant as that which Sumach offers. It is better to transplant the young shrubs straight from the woods to your grounds. If this is impossible, get them from a nurseryman. Transplanting should be done in the fall.





COMMON VALERIAN

(Valeriana officinalis)

Common Valerian, Cat's Valerian, Garden Heliotrope, All Heal, and Herb Bonnet are a few names by which Valeriana is known. It is a hardy perennial, growing from two to five feet in height. The leaves are compound, showy, and fragrant. The flowers, which appear in June and July, are small, fragrant white to lavender in colour, and borne in heads on the tall, branching stalks. Valerian may be raised in any soil, even a poor, waste soil, but preferably in the sun. Plant the seed outdoors in May or start indoors early in the spring and transplant to the open when weather permits. Allow a space of eighteen inches between the plants. Valerian spreads very rapidly, forming large clumps which should be divided to form new plants in the early spring.

SCARBOROUGH LILY

(Vallota purpurea)

Vallota, often known as Amaryllis, is a bulbous plant with a red funnel-shaped flower which has six lobes. It is often seen growing in large pots or tubs on piazzas and porches. It blooms in September and is very effective. The bulb is about twice the size of that of a Hyacinth. Pot it in good, light soil, placing under the bulb a quarter-inch layer of sand for drainage. The bulb should be placed beneath the soil to a depth equal to its own diameter. It is better to start the bulb in a small pot and shift it to a larger one later; the root development is thus improved. When the final potting takes place, the bulb may remain undisturbed for a period of three years. Then it should be taken out, in June, and the clump separated. After bloom is over, in September, bring the pot indoors and keep it in a cool place, watering as needed. In the spring, begin by bringing it into the sunlight, and in midsummer, water with liquid manure. Such pots of bulbs are very fine. Do not disturb the plants more than is necessary; they hate too much repotting and shifting.





HOARY SPEEDWELL

(Veronica incana)

Hoary Speedwell is a native of the fields of northern Asia and southwestern Europe. It is an excellent plant for formal gardens and for rockeries. It grows to be about eighteen inches high with some sterile branches and fewer fertile ones. The leaves are opposite. The flowers, blue in colour, are in racemes, and the flowering time is from July to September. The plant is excellent when in bloom, but even at other times looks well, too. Hoary Speedwell needs good soil and a sunny spot. The plant may be started from seed or by division.

SPEEDWELL

(Veronica longifolia)

Veronica longifolia is considered the best of the Speedwells. It is a fine border plant. Speedwell grows to be at least two and a half feet in height. The stem is smooth. The leaves are opposite, and from two to four inches in height. The flowers are borne in racemes; they are lilac in colour and bloom from July to September. This Speedwell may be raised in any good garden soil. Start the seeds indoors in February and set the young plants out in May, at least a foot apart. Old plants may be divided. A variety, subsessilis, is excellent; it grows in clumps, has fine large spikes of flowers, and blooms late, from August to October. Choose this for the sake of fall garden effects.





CREEPING SPEEDWELL

(Veronica repens)

Veronica repens is a creeping variety of the Speedwells. It has a trailing habit of growth and finally develops into a dense mass of shining green, moss-like foliage. In May, the plant is covered with little blue flowers; these are in racemes. Alba is a white-flowered form. Repens will grow where grass will not, and makes a fine cover for the ground. While it prefers a moist soil, it will grow in dry spots. It may be raised from seed or from bought plants, which will greatly increase. One need never think of buying material again, after one investment. Allioni is another dwarf variety, blooming in May and June. It grows six inches high. These dwarf forms are excellent to use in rock gardens.

WHITE ROD

(Viburnum cassinoides)

White Rod, or Appalachian Tea, is a very hardy native shrub growing from two to six feet in height. It is an excellent shrub to use as a border in a mass of taller-growing shrubs. The leaves are rather thick, and dull green in colour. The flowers are white, borne in cymes. The shrub blooms in June and July. The fruit is a dark red berry, and in the fall another attraction is its fine-coloured foliage. Like other Viburnums, this one may be raised in any good garden soil. Buy 2- to 3-foot shrubs and set them out in the fall or early spring, preferably the latter.





WAYFARING TREE

(Viburnum Lantana)

Wayfaring Tree is a hardy shrub, or small tree, excellent to use in dry places or in limy soils. It may grow to be twenty feet in height. The leaves are wrinkled above. The flowers are in dense white cymes. The period of bloom is May and June. The fruit is a bright red berry which changes to almost black. The Viburnums may be started from seed, sown in fall, or from green wood cuttings. But it is better to buy a young shrub of four feet in height and set it in early spring. All the Viburnums are satisfactory; this is an excellent one for dry places.

LAURUSTINUS

(Viburnum Tinus)

Laurustinus is an interesting member of the Haw family and a relative of the Snowballs, but its flower head is a flat cluster of minute, white flowers; the stems and twigs are of a reddish tinge. In the North this plant is not hardy but is well adapted for cool greenhouse culture and is a favourite subject for outdoor gardens in the South and on the Pacific Coast. It is native of the Mediterranean region, flowers from May to August, and in winter has black berries. There is a form with variegated leaves. It is an evergreen, and where the conditions are right, makes a pleasing bush up to ten feet high and of equal spread. It prefers loamy and sandy soil. Forces easily for winter.





JAPANESE SNOWBALL

(Viburnum tomentosum)

Japanese Snowball is one of the best all-round Viburnums. It is a fine shrub; the flowers are showy and the fruit effective. It grows to be about eight feet in height with rather spreading branches. The flowers are in fine, round heads, white in colour, and appearing in June. The fruit is a red berry which changes to bluish black. This shrub is sometimes catalogued under the name "japonica." Set the shrubs in early spring in any good garden soil. Japanese Snowball is effective in the shrubbery or by itself. Some of the varieties of tomentosum are excellent, such as plicatum, rotundifolium, and cuspidatum. Japanese Snowball is not hardy north of New England.

PANSY

(Viola arvensis)

Viola arrensis is said to be the original ancestor of our pansy, Viola Tricolor. Viola arcensis is a small, perennial violet, native of Europe. It has a small, inconspicuous pansy-like flower. It is not cultivated so often with us as Viola tricolor. Sow the seeds indoors in February, using a fine soil; transplant to other flats when the seedlings are one inch high, setting the plants one inch apart. From these flats, transplant into the open garden in May, setting plants six inches apart, allowing more space later if they require it. Seeds may be sown outdoors in August, thinned to stand six inches apart, and covered with leaves for the winter. The plants will be very fine and sturdy in the spring and will blossom that summer.





PANSY

(Viola tricolor)

Pansy is a common favourite. It has a number of everyday names-such as Heart's Ease, Love-in-Idleness, Johnny-Jump-Up, Ladies' Delight, Three-Faces-under-a-Hood, and Cuddle-Me-to-You-showing how much it is loved. It is a perennial which often runs out too quickly. Prevent this by weeding out poor material and adding new stock. Tricolor stands as an old name for three standard colours found in Pansy bloom: purple, yellow, and blue. It is best to start your own Pansy plants from seed sown indoors in a seed pan in March. Transplant to the garden in May, four inches apart. You may have a few blooms the first year. Another method is to sow the seeds outdoors in a nice, fine seed bed in August, and transplant in September, to stand three or four inches apart. Cover the young plants with leaves to protect them over winter and you will find sturdy specimens there next spring. Pansies like good soil, and sun only in the morning. Keep the blossoms well picked or the plants run out.

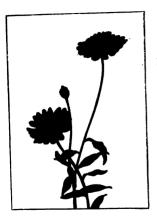
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MONK'S PEPPER TREE

(Vitex Agnus-castus)

Monk's Pepper Tree, Chaste Tree, or Hemp Tree, is a shrub or small tree. It has an aromatic odour. As the tree belongs to tropical and subtropical regions, only a few can be planted outdoors in temperate zones, but if it be planted in a sheltered spot, it is hardy as far north as New York. The leaves are compound with from five to seven leaflets. The foliage is grayish in colour and, generally, star-shaped. The flowers, appearing from July to September, are pale lilac in colour and in dense clusters. Variety alba has white flowers; caerula, blue flowers. Vitex may be planted in any soil but prefers a sunny exposure. The shrub-like trees may be started from seeds, cuttings, or layers. But buy a 2-foot tree and plant it early in spring. Vitex trees are rare but are worth the trying. The cost is about fifty cents for a shrub of from two to three feet in height.





IMMORTELLES

(Xeranthemum annuum)

Xeranthemum is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean region. It is one of the oldest and best-known Immortelle plants. It is an annual, growing from two to three feet in height. The leaves are alternate and not plentiful. The flower heads are purple, and a little Aster-like but stiff in appearance. The parts of the flower head which dry so well and look petal-like are not petals at all but are involucre scales. The involucre is a circle of bracts surrounding a flower cluster on a single flower. It is easy to raise Xeranthemum. First sow the seeds outdoors in May in the spot you wish the plants to continue Allow about ten inches of space between the plants. The seeds may be started indoors in February and transplanted out into the open in May. Variety ligulosum is a double- or half double-flowered form. Multiflorum grows more bushy and has somewhat smaller heads.

JAPANESE MAIZE

(Zea Mays var. japonica)

There is a variety of Maize which is grown for ornamental purposes. The plant is small and so are the ears of corn, the kernels of which are yellowish. The foliage is nicely striped with white, so it looks well planted in masses just for the foliage. Zea japonica is listed under the names Zea quadricola and Zea gracillima in the trade catalogues. Plant three kernels in a spot an inch deep, and a foot from the next three; in this way a nice group of Japanese Maize may be placed very effectively against a building or in a bed by itself.





FAIRY LILIES

(Zephyranthes carinata)

Fairy Lilies, or Zephyr Lilies, are native to the warmer parts of America. The plant is bulbous and is not quite hardy so must be kept indoors over winter. Fairly Lilies are favourites for pot culture and used as ornamental plants on the veranda. Carinata is the most popular summer-blooming Fairy Lily. The leaves are linear and Lily-like, the scape is about nine inche long and is crowned with a bell-like Lily. The flower is about three inches long and four in stretch. Plant the bulbs in good garden soil in pots, placing the bulbs about three inches apart. In summer they bloom gaily on porch or piazza. Take them in, in the fall, and leave them still potted up in a cool place to rest awhile. Give them only a little water. In January bring them up into a warm living room to start up fresh again.

INDEX

Abronia umbellata, 3 Abutilon (Abutilon pictum), 4 Abutilon pictum, 4 Acacia Farnesiana, 5 Achillea millefolium, 6 Achyranthes (Iresine Herbstii), 119 Aconite (Aconitum Napellus), 7 Aconitum Napellus, 7 Adenophora Lamarckii, 8 Adenophora Potanini, 10 Adlumia cirrhosa, 9 Adlumia fungosa, 9 African Lily (Agapanthus umbellatus), 10 Agapanthus umbellatus, 10 Ageratum (Ageratum conyzoides), 11 Ageratum conyzoides, 11 Alleghany Vine (Adlumia fungosa), 9 Alternanthera (Telanthera versicolor), 216 Althea (Hibiscus syriacus), 105 Alum Root (Heuchera sanguinea), 104 Alyssum compactum, 12 Alyssum maritimum, 12 Amaryllis (Vallota purpurea), 227 Amethyst (Browallia demissa), 33 Ammobimium alatum, 13

Amorpha canescens, 44A Amorpha fruticosa, 14 Ampelopsis Engelmanni, 15 Ampelopsis quinquefolia, 15 Ampelopsis Veitchii, 16 Anemone (Anemone pennsylvanica), 17 Anemone, Japanese, 18 Anemone, Snowdrop (Anemone sylvestris), 18 Anemone canadensis, 17 Anemone pennsylvanica, 17 Anemone sylvestris, 18 Anthemis montana, 19 Anthemis nobilis, 19 Anthemis tinctoria, 19 Antirrhinum maius, 20 Apios tuberosa, 21 Apopanax (Acacia Farnesiana), 5 Appalachian Tea (Viburnum cassinoides), 231 Arctotis grandis, 22 Argemone grandiflora, 23 Aristolochia macrophylla, 24 Aristolochia Sipho, 24 Artemisia vulgaris, 25 Arundo conspicua, 26 Arundo donax. 26

241 Digitized by Google

Asarum canadense, 27 Astilbe, Japanese (Astilbe japonica), 29 Astilbe Arendsii, 28 Astilbe biternata, 28 Astilbe decandra, 28 Astilbe japonica, 29 Avens, Long-plumed (Geum triflorum), 90 Baby Blue-Eyes (Nemophila insignis), 153 Baby's Breath (Gypsophila paniculata), 97 Bachelor's Button (Centaurea cyanus), 44 Bachelor's Button (Gomphrena globosa), 96 Balloon Flower (Platycodon grandiflorum), 176 Balloon Vine (Cardiospermum Halicacabum), 41 Balsam (Impatiens Balsamina), 111 Balsam Apple (Momordica Balsamina), 151 Barberry Fig (Opuntia vulgaris), 160 Basket Flower (Centaurea americana), 43 Bean, Butterfly Runner (Phaseolus multiflorus papilio), 169 Bean, Flowering (Phaseolus multiflorus), 169 Bean, Scarlet Runner (Phaseolus multiflorus), 169 Bear's Ear (Arctotis grandis), 22 Bee Balm (Monarda didyma), 152 Bellflower, Carpathian (Campanula carpatica), 37 Bellflower, Chinese (Platycodon grandiflorum), 176 Bellflower, creeping (Campanula rapunculoides), 39 Bellflower, Gland (Adenophora Lamarckii), 8 Berberis Aquifolium, 30 Bladder Ketmia (Hibiscus Trionum), 106 Bladder Senna (Colutea arborescens), 58

Blanket Flower (Gaillardia aristata), 86 Blazing Star (Liatris pycnostachya), 124 Blazing Star (Tritonia crocosmaeflora), 220 Blue Bottle (Centaurea cyanus), 44 Blueberry, High Bush (Vaccinium corymbosum), 225 Bluet (Centaurea cyanus), 44 Bocconia cordata, 31 Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii), 16 Bowman's Root (Gillenia trifoliata), 92 Box Thorn (Lycium halimifolium), 139 Brachycome iberidifolia, 32 Broom, Scotch (Cytisus scoparius), 62 Browallia demissa, 33 Buddleia Davidii, 34 Bunch Pink (Dianthus barbatus), 68 Burning Bush (Dictamnus albus), 72 Butterfly Flower (Schizanthus pinnatus), 200 Butterfly Runner Bean (Phaseolus multiflorus papilio 169 Button Bush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), 46 Button Snakeroot (Liatris pycnostachya), 124 Cacalia (Emilia flammea), 79 Caladium esculentum, 35 Callirhoë involucrata, 36 Campanula carpatica, 37 Campanula Medium, 38 Campanula rapunculoides. 39 Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum peregrinum), 222 Cannabis sativa, 40 Canterbury Bell (Campanula Medium), 38

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Cardinal Climber (Ipomoea cardinalis), 114 Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis), 134 Cardiospermum Halicacabum, 41 Carnation (Dianthus Caryophyllus), 69 Cassia marvlandica, 42 Cassie (Acacia Farnesiana), 5 Catchfly (Silene maritima), 206 Centaurea americana, 43 Centaurea cyanus, 44 Centaurea imperialis, 45/ Cephalanthus occidentalis, 46 Chamomile (Anthemis tinctoria), 19 Chaste Tree (Vitex Agnus-castus), 237 Cheiranthus Cheiri, 47 Chelone Lvonii, 48 Chinese Lantern Plant (Physalis Franchetii), 174 Chrysanthemum, Annual (Chrysanthemum coronarium) Chrysanthemum balsamita, var. tanacetoides, 49 Chrysanthemum coronarium, 50 Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, 51 Chrysanthemum maximum, 52 Chrysanthemum nipponicum, 52 Chrysanthemum Parthenium, 53 Chrysanthemum praealtum var. aureum, 53 Chrysanthemum uliginosum, 52 Cigar Plant (Cuphea ignea), 61 Cineraria (Senecio cineraria), 204 Cinquefoil, Shrubby (Potentilla fruticosa), 182 Clematis recta, 54

Cleome spinosa, 55 Clove Pink (Dianthus Carvophyllus), 69 Clover, Crimson (Trifolium incarnatum), 219 Clover, Red (Trifolium pratense), 219 Clover, White (Trifolium recens), 219 Cobaea scandens, 56 Coleus (Coleus hibrida), 57 Colocasia antiquorum esculenta, 35 Colutea arborescens, 58 Commelina communis, 59 Commelina nudiflora, 59 Coral Bells (Heuchera sanguinea), 104 Cornflower (Centaurea cyanus), 44 Cornus candidissima, 60 Costmary (Chrysanthemum Balsamita var. tanacetoides). 49 Crimson Bells (Heuchera sanguinea), 104 Crown Imperial (Fritillaria imperialis), 82 Cup and Saucer Vine (Cobaea scandens), 56 Cuckoo Flower (Lychnis Flos-cuculi), 138 Cuphea ignea, 61 Cuphea platycentra, 61 Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit), 118 Cytisus scoparius, 62 Daisy, African (Dimorphotheca aurantiaca), 74 Daisy, Swan River (Brachycome iberidifolia), 32 Datura cornucopia, 63 Datura fatuosa, 63 Day Flower (Commelina communis), 59 Day Lily (Funkia lancifolia), 84

Day Lily (Funkia subcordata), 85 Delphinium, Hardy (Delphinium formosum), 64 Delphinium formosum, 64 Desmodium gyrans, 65 Deutzia (Deutzia scabra). 67 Deutzia crenata, 67 Deutzia, Lemoine's (Deutzia Lemoinei), 66 Deutzia Lemoinei, 66 Deutzia parviflora, 66 Deutzia scabra, 67 Deutzia scabra candidissima, 67 Devil-in-a-Bush (Nigella damascena), 156 Dianthus barbatus, 68 Dianthus Caryophyllus, 69 Dianthus chinensis, 70 Dianthus plumarius, 71 Dictamnus albus. 72 Diervilla florida, 73 Dimorphotheca aurantiaca, 74 Dittany (Dictamnus albus), 72 Dogwood (Cornus candidissima), 60 Dracocephalum grandiflorum, 75 Dracocephalum Ruyschianum, 75 Dragon Head, False (Physostegia virginiana), 175 Dragon's Head (Dracocephalum grandiflorum), 75 Dusty Miller (Senecio cineraria), 204 Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia macrophylla), 24 Dveweed (Genista tinctoria), 89 Echinops Ritro, 76 Elacagnus angustifolia, 77

.

Elacagnus longines, 78 Elephant's Ear (Caladium esculentum), 35 Emilia flammea, 79 Erigeron aurantiacus, 80 Erigeron glabellus, 80 Erigeron speciosus, 80 Eulalia (Miscanthus sinensis), 150 Everlasting (Gnaphalium Leontopodium), 95 Evonymus (Evonymus alatus), 81 Evonymus alatus, 81 Fairy Lilies (Zephyranthes carinata), 240 Farewell to Spring (Oenothera amoena), 159 Feverfew (Chrysanthemum Parthenium), 53 Fire Cracker Plant (Cuphea ignea), 61 Flax, Flowering (Linum grandiflorum), 132 Fleabane (Erigeron speciosus), 80 Flora's Paint Brush (Emilia flammea), 79 Flower of an Hour (Hibiscus Trionum), 106 Four O'Clock (Mirabilis Jalapa), 149 Fraxinella (Dictamnus albus), 72 Fritillaria imperialis, 82 Fuchsia (Fuchsia speciosa), 83 Fuchsia, Cape (Phygelius capensis), 173 Fumitory, Climbing (Adlumia fungosa), 9 Funkia lancifolia, 84 Funkia subcordata, 85 Gaillardia aristata, 86 Galtonia candicans, 87 Gas Plant (Dictamnus albus), 72 Gaura (Gaura parvifolia), 88

Gay Feather (Liatris pycnostachya), 124 Genista tinctoria, 89 Geranium, Martha Washington (Pelargonium domesticum), 164 Geum chiloense, 90 Geum triflorum, 90 Giant Reed (Arundo donax), 26 Gilia tricolor, 91 Gillenia stipulata, 92 Gillenia trifoliata, 92 Gilliflower (Dianthus Caryophyllus), 69 Ginger, Wild (Asarum canadense), 27 Gladiolus America, 93 Gland Bellflower (Adenophora Lamarckii), 8 Glaucium corniculatum, 94 Glaucium flavum, 94 Glaucium luteum, 94 Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena globosa), 96 Globe Thistle (Echinops Ritro), 76 Gloxinia, Hardy (Incarvillea Delavayi), 112 Gnaphalium Leontopodium, 95 Goat's Beard, False (Astilbe biternata), 28 Godetia amoena, 159 Golden Feather (Chrysanthemum praealtum var aureum), 53 Gomphrena globosa, 96 Goumi (Elacagnus longines), 78 Grass Pink (Dianthus plumarius), 71 Ground Cherry (Physalis Alkekengi), 174 Ground Nut (Apios tuberosa), 21

Gypsophila paniculata, 97 Gypsophila repens, 98 Hardhack (Spiraea tomentosa), 208 Helianthemum canadensis, 99 Helianthemum vulgare, 99 Heliopsis helianthoides var. Pitcheriana, 100 Heliotrope (Heliotropium peruvianum), 101 Heliotropium peruvianum, 101 Hemerocallis flava, 102 Hemp (Cannabis sativa), 40 Hemp Tree (Vitex Agnus-castus), 237 Hen-and-Chickens (Sempervivum globiferum), 203 Herb Bonnet (Valeriana officinalis), 226 Hesperus matronalis, 103 Heuchera sanguinea, 104 Hibiscus syriacus, 105 Hibiscus Trionum, 106 Hollyhock, Trailing (Hibiscus Trionum), 106 Honeysuckle, Fly (Lonicera canadensis), 136 Hop, Japanese (Humulus japonicus), 107 Hop, Perennial (Humulus lupulus), 108 Horn of Plenty (Datura fatuosa), 63 Horse Mint (Monarda didyma), 152 Humulus iaponicus, 107 Humulus lupulus, 108 Hunnemannia fumariaefolia, 109 Husiache (Acacia Farnesiana) 5 Hyacinth, Giant Summer (Galtonia candicans), 87 Hydrangea (Hydrangea paniculata var. grandiflora), 110 Hydrangea paniculata var. grandiflora, 110

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Lavender Cotton (Santolina Chamaecyparissus), 196 Lead Plant (Amorpha canescens), 14 Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis flava), 102 Lemon Verbena (Lippia citriodora), 133 Leontopodium alpinum, 95 Liatris pycnostachya, 124 Liatris squarrosa, 124 Lilium auratum, 125 Lilium Martagon, 126 Lilium pardalinum, 127 Lilium speciosum var. roseum, 128 Lilium tigrinum, 129 Lily, Gold-banded (Lilium auratum), 125 Lily, Handsome, or Japan (Lilium speciesum), 128 Lily of the Nile (Agapanthus umbellatus), 10 Lily, Panther (Lilium pardalinum), 127 Lily, Tiger (Lilium tigrinum), 129 Lily, Turk's Cap (Lilium Martagon), 126 Linaria (Linaria reticulata), 131 Linaria Cymbalaria, 130 Linaria reticulata, 131 Linum grandiflorum, 132 Linum perenne, 132 Lippia citriodora, 133 Live-Forever (Sedum telephium), 202 Lobelia (Lobelia Erinus), 135 Lobelia cardinalis, 134 Lobelia Erinus, 135 Lobelia syphilitica, 134 London Pride (Lychnis chalcedonica), 137

London Pride (Saxifraga umbrosa), 199 Lonicera canadensis, 136 Lonicera ciliata, 136 Loosestrife, Japan (Lythrum lysimachia), 140 Loosestrife, Purple (Lythrum Salicaria), 140 Loosestrife, Spiked (Lythrum Salicaria), 140 Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella damascena), 156 Love-in-a-Puff (Cardiospermum Halicacabum), 41 Lychnis chalcedonics, 137 Lychnis coeli-rosa, 138 Lychnis Flos-cuculi, 138 Lychnis Viscaria elegans, 138 Lycium chilense, 139 Lycium halimifolium, 139 Lycium ruthenicum, 139 Lythrum clethroides, 140 Lythrum lysimachia, 140 Lythrum roseum, 140 Lythrum Salicaria, 140 Mahonia Holly-Leaved (Berberis Aquifolium), 30 Mahonia japonica, 30 Maize, Japanese (Zea Mays var. Japonica), 239 Maltese Cross (Lychnis chalcedonica), 137 Maple, Flowering (Abutilon pictum) 4 Marguerite, Golden (Anthemis tinctoria), 19 Marigold, African (Tagetes erecta), 213 Marigold, Fig (Mesembryanthemum), 145 Marigold, French (Tagetes patula), 214 Marvel-of-Peru (Mirabilis Jalapa), 149 Matricaria (Matricaria inodora), 141

Matricaria inodora, 141 Matrimony Vine (Lycium halimifolium), 139 Maurandya (Maurandya Barclaiana), 142 Maurandya Barclaiana, 142 Medicago scutellata, 143 Menta piperita, 144 Mesembryanthemum, 145 Mignonette (Reseda odorata), 184 Milfoil (Achillea Millefolium), 6 Mimosa pudica, 146 Mimulus luteus, 147 Mint Geranium (Chrysanthemum Balsamita var. tanacetoides), 49 Mirabilis Jalapa, 149 Miscanthus sinensis. 150 Momordica Balsamina, 151 Monarda didyma, 152 Monkey Flower (Mimulus luteus), 147 Monk's Pepper Tree (Vitex Agnus-castus), 237 Monkshood (Aconitum Napellus), 7 Montbretia (Tritonia crocosmaeflora), 220 Moonpenny Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum), 51 Morning-Glory (Ipomoea purpurea), 117 Morning-Glory, Ivy-leaved (Iromoea hederacea), 116 Mother of Thousands (Saxifraga sarmentosa), 198 Mountain Fringe (Adlumia fungosa), 9 Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris), 25 Musk Plant (Mimulus moschatus), 148 Nasturtium, Tall (Tropacolum majus), 221 Nemophila insignis, 153

Neviusia alabamensis, 154 Nicotiana alata, 155 Nicotiana affinis, 155 Nicotiana colossea, 155 Nicotiana Sanderiana, 155 Nicotiana sylvestris, 155 Nicotiana Tabacum, 155 Nigella damascena, 156 Niobe plantaginea, 85 Nymphaea Marliacea var. rosca, 157 Ocimum basilicum, 158 Oenothera amoena, 159 Oleaster (Elaeagnus angustifolia), 77 Opuntia vulgaris, 160 Oregon Grape (Berberis Aquifolium), 30 Oswego Tea (Monarda didyma), 152 Painted Lady (Phaseolus multiflorus), 169 Pansy (Viola arvensis), 235 Pansy (Viola tricolor), 236 Papaver bracteatum, 161 Papaver nudicaule, 161 Papaver orientale, 162 Papaver Rhoeas, 163 Pea, Perennial (Lathyrus latifolius), 120 Pelargonium domesticum, 164 Pelargonium hortorum, 165 Periploca graeca, 166 Petunia (Petunia hybrida), 167 Petunia hybrida, 167 Peppermint (Menta piperita), 144

Phacelia (Phacelia Parryi), 168 Phacelia Campanularia, 168 Phacelia Parryi, 168 Phacelia tanacetifolia, 168 Phaseolus multiflorus, 169 Phlox, Annual (Phlox Drummondii), 171 Phlox divaricata, 170 Phlox Drummondii, 171 Phlox maculata, 172 Phlox ovata, 172 Phlox paniculata, 172 Phlox, Perennial (Phlox paniculata), 172 Phygelius capensis, 173 Physalis Alkekengi, 174 Physalis Franchetii, 174 Physostegia virginiana, 175 Pink, Bunch (Dianthus chinensis), 68 Pink, China (Dianthus chinensis), 70 Pink, Clove (Dianthus Carvophyllus), 69 Pink, Garden (Dianthus plumarius), 71 Pink, Grass (Dianthus plumarius), 71 Pink, Scotch (Dianthus plumarius), 71 Plantain Lily (Funkia lancifolia), 84 Platycodon grandiflorum, 176 Plumbago capensis, 177 Plumbago, Shrubby (Plumbago capensis), 177 Plume Grass (Miscanthus sinensis), 150 Plume Poppy (Bocconia cordata), 31 Polianthes tuberosa, 178 Polygonum (Polygonum cuspidatum), 179

Polygonum cuspidatum, 179 Polygonum orientale, 180 Polygonum Persicaria, 180 Polygonum Sieboldii, 179 Popinac (Acacia Farnesiana), 5 Poppy, Corn (Papaver Rhoeas), 163 Poppy, Horned (Glaucium flavum), 94 Poppy, Iceland (Papaver nudicaule), 161 Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale), 162 Poppy Mallow (Callirhoë involucrata), 86 Portulaca (Portulaca grandiflora), 181 Portulaca grandiflora, 181 Potentilla fruticosa, 182 Prickly Pear (Opuntia vulgaris), 160 Prickly Poppies (Argemone grandiflora), 23 Prince's Feather (Polygonum orientale), 180 Pueraria hirsuta, 183 Pueraria Thunbergiana, 183 Queen of the Prairie (Ulmaria rubra), 224 Ragged Robin (Lychnis Flos-cuculi), 138 Raspberry, Flowering (Rubus odoratus), 194 Rhus typhina, 185 Rhus vernix, 185 Rosa foetida, 186 Rosa gallica, 187 Rosa indica, 190 Rosa lucida, 188 Rosa multiflora, 189 Rosa odorata, 190 Rosa rugosa, 191

Rosa setigera, 192 Rosa thea, 190 Rosa Wichuraiana, 193 Rose, Austrian Yellow (Rosa foetida), 186 Rose, Crimson Rambler (Rosa multiflora), 189 Rose, Dwarf Wild (Rosa lucida), 188 Rose, Hybrid Perpetual (Rosa gallica), 187 Rose, Hybrid Tea (Rosa odorata), 190 Rose, Memorial (Rosa Wichuraiana), 193 Rose, Prairie (Rosa setigera), 192 Rose, Ramanas (Rosa rugosa), 191 Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). 105 Rubus odoratus, 194 Russian Olive (Elacagnus angustifolia), 77 Salpiglossis (Salpiglossis sinuata), 195 Salpiglossis sinuata, 195 Sand Verbena (Abronia umbellata), 3 Santolina Chamaecyparissus, 196 Saxifrage (Saxifraga ligulata), 197 Saxifraga ligulata, 197 Saxifraga sarmentosa, 198 Saxifraga umbrosa, 199 Scarborough Lily (Vallota purpurea), 227 Scarlet Lightning (Lychnis chalcedonica), 137 Scarlet Runner Bean (Phaseolus multiflorus), 169 Schizanthus pinnatus, 200 Sea Lavender, Broad-leaved (Statice latifolia), 210 Seaside Catchfly (Silene maritima), £06 Sedum acre, 201 Sedum telephium, 202

Sempervivum globiferum, 203 Senecio cineraria, 204 Senecio elegans, 204 Senna, Wild (Cassia marylandica), 42 Sensitive Plant (Mimosa pudica), 146 Shasta Daisy (Chrysanthemum maximum), 52 Sidalcea (Sidalcea candida), 205 Sidalcea candida, 205 Silene maritima, 206 Silk Vine (Periploca graeca), 166 Snails (Medicago scutellata), 143 Snakeroot, Canada (Asarum canadense), 27 Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus), 20 Snow Wreath (Neviusia alabamensis), 154 Snowball, Japanese (Viburnum tomentosum), 234 Speedwell (Veronica longifolia), 229 Speedwell, Creeping (Veronica repens), 230 Speedwell, Hoary (Veronica incana), 228 Spider Plant (Cleome spinosa), 55 Spiraea, Anthony Waterer (Spiraea bumalda), 207 Spiraea bumalda var. Anthony Waterer, 207 Spiraea tomentosa, 208 Stachys lanata, 209 Stachys Sieboldi, 209 Statice latifolia, 210 Stenanthium (Stenanthium occidentale), 211 Stenanthium occidentale, 211 Steeple Bush (Spiraea tomentosa), 208 Stonecrop (Sedum acre), 201 Strawberry Geranium (Saxıfraga sarmentosa), 198 Strawberry Tomato (Physalis Alkekengi) 174 Stuartia (Stuartia Pseudo-camellia), 212 Stuartia Pseudo-camellia, 212 Sumach, Poison (Rhus vernix), 185 Sumach, Staghorn (Rhus tyr hina), 185 Sun Roses (Helianthemum vulgare), 99 Sunflower, False (Heliorsis helianthoides var. Pitcheriana), 100 Sweet Alyssum (Alyssum maritimum), 12 Sweet Basil (Ocimum basilicum), 158 Sweet Peas (Lathyrus odoratus), 121 Sweet Rocket (Hesperis matronalis), 101 Sweet Sultan (Centaurea imperialis), 45 Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus), 68 Sweet William, Wild (Phlox divaricata), 170 Sword Flower (Gladiolus), 93 Tagetes erecta, 213 Tagetes patula, 214 Tagetes pumila, 214 Tagetes signata, 214 Tassel Flower (Emilia flammea), 79 Tecoma radicans, 215 Telanthera versicolor, 216 Telegraph Plant (Desmodium gyrans), 65 Thunbergia (Thunbergia alata), 217 Thunbergia alata, 217 Tobacco, Flowering (Nicotiana alata), 155 Torenia Fournieri, 218 Touch-Me-Not (Impatiens Balsamina), 111 Trifolium incarnatum, 219

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Trifolium pratense, 219 Trifolium repens, 219 Tritonia crocosmaeflora, 220 Tropacolum maius, 221 Tropacolum minus, 221 Tropacolum peregrinum, 22 Trumpet Vine (Tecoma radicans) 215 Tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa), 178 Tulip Poppy (Hunnemannia fumariaefolia), 109 Tunica (Tunica Saxifraga), 223 Tunica Saxifraga, 223 Turk's Cap Lily (Lilium Martagon), 126 Turtle Head (Chelone Lyonii), 48 Ulmaria rubra, 224 Ulmaria venusta, 224 Vaccinium corymbosum, 225 Valerian (Valeriana officinalis), 226 Valeriana officinalis, 226 Vallota purpurea, 227 Verbena, Lemon (Lippia citriodora), 133 Veronica incana, 228 Veronica longifolia, 229 Veronica repens, 230

٠

Viburnum cassinoides, 231 Viburnum Lantana, x32 Viburnum Tinus, 233 Viburnum tomentosum, 234 Viola arvensis, 235 Viola tricolor, 236 Virginia Creeper (Amelopsis quinquefolia), 15 Vitex Agnus-castus, 237 Wall Pepper (Sedum acre), 201 Wallflower (Cheiranthus Cheiri), 47 Water Lily (Nymphaea Marliacea), 157 Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum Lantana), 232 Weigela (Diervilla florida), 73 White Rod (Virburnum cassinoides), 231 Winged Ammobimium (Ammobimium alatum), 13 Wishbone Flower (Torenia Fournieri), 218 Woodbine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia), 15 Wooly Woundwort (Stachys lanata), 209 Xerantherrum annuum 238 Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), 6 Zea Mays var. japonica, 239 Zephyranthes carinata, 240 Zephyr Lilies (zephyranthes carinata), 240

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